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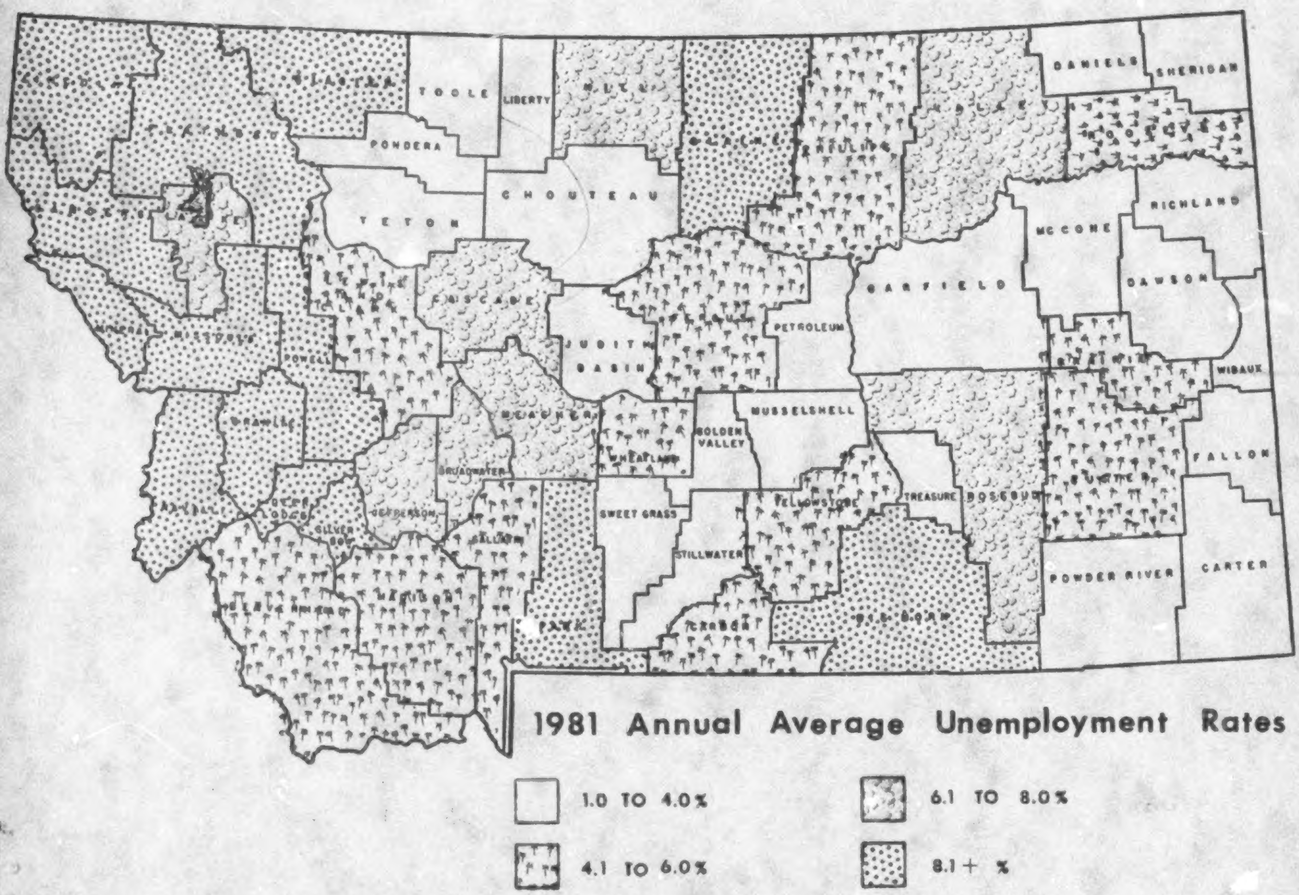
MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

3rd Quarter 1982


1981 Annual Average Unemployment Rates

TOOLE
LIBERTY
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
PONDERA
CHOUTEAU
TETON
RICHLAND
MC CONE
GARFIELD
DAWSON
PETROLEUM
JUDITH BASIN
POWELL
WIBAUX
MUSSELSHELL
GOLDEN VALLEY
WHEATLAND
BROADWATER
JEFFERSON
SWEET GRASS
FALLON
TREASURE
STILLWATER
POWDER RIVER
CARTER
1.0 TO 4.0%
4.1 TO 6.0%
6.1 TO 8.0%
8.1+ %

JOB SERVICE

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

3rd QTR. 1982

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

David L. Hunter, Commissioner

Volume 1 - Number 3

Produced by:
Research and Analysis Bureau
in cooperation with the
U.S. Department of Labor
Employment & Training Admin.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

9. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The SMSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

10. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

All Labor Force statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodolgy procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

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STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1982 Forecast	Sept. 1982 Prelim.	Aug. 1982 Revised	Sept. 1981 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	389.6	387.6	389.6	386.6
Employment	358.5	358.8	359.4	364.3
Unemployment	31.0	28.8	30.2	22.3
Unemployment Rate	8.0%	7.4%	7.7%	5.8%

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Montana's unemployment rate continued at a record level in the third quarter. Although the September unemployment rate declined for the third month in a row, the normal seasonal pattern usually denotes such occurence. October's forecasted unemployment rate has a keener increase from September than what has precipitated in the past few years. If the forecast holds true, the number of people unemployed will be pushing 10,000 more than the count one year ago.The present trend is leading to a higher unemployment count than last winter.

Montana's 1982 crop yields are nearly all at record levels. The only exceptions are durum wheat, sugar beets, and dry beans. The latest all-wheat production forecast is 13 percent above last year's record, but yields were harvested from seven percent fewer acres. Unfortunately, grain prices are still below production costs. The quarterly survey of rural bankers by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis shows financial problems among farmers to be more widespread than at any other time in the survey's 18-year history.

Since the price-break given to unit grain trains (26 to 52 cars each) in early 1981, grain elevators face a real dilemma; "Be big or be gone" may well apply to elevators as well as to farmers. Approximately ten grain elevators have already expanded their status to that of a "subterminal"--capable of loading 52 cars within 24 hours with no rail car switching. Another 40 to 50 elevators are presently considering expansion, causing great concern of overbuilding or clustering of subterminal elevators. Studies of grain movement in Montana indicate that 10 to 15 subterminals would be adequate. The railroad company that hauls most of Montana's grain noted that Montana's adaptation to the unit train system has been faster than any other state in their 25 state system.

September's construction employment dropped to its lowest level since 1975, with the most noticeable construction decline in housing and road building. The 14.1 thousand employed in September is about 30% less than in 1978, the peak employment year for construction.

Commercial projects certainly carry the construction work. The biggest state project is building power plants--3&4 at Colstrip, with nearly 4,000 workers being employed at various sites. Many communities are expanding medical and higher education facilities. Housing building permits in the third quarter did improve some as compared to last year. Large housing developments including an 18 hole golf course have been planned in some cities.

Another monkey wrench has been thrown into the lumber mills' road of recovery--a sharp drop in the market for wood chips. Although wood chips (small chips of wood used by pulp mills to make paper) are a by-product of lumber, they are the difference between profit and loss for many mills. Some sawmill managers foresee widespread mill closures or curtailments in the weeks ahead.

The lumber and woods industry has experienced bad times before and recovered, but the next rebound will probably be quite a challenge. A creative marketing approach may be necessary, such as developing speciality products or adapting to an export market. The ability to process inexpensive lumber and operate at low cost may make the difference between continuing business and closing.

The most obvious reason for the economic difficulties of forest products is the high interest rate, but other obstacles loom large in its future:

--The Canadian lumber product's control of U.S. market has increased from 19 percent in 1975 to 30 percent in 1982.

--The Southern states have increased their timber supply and ability to harvest.

--A shift in federal policy toward housing resulted in less mortgage subsidies.

--The higher cost of land and mortgages means smaller single-family houses and a shift to apartments or townhouses, subsequently less lumber used per unit.

Some analysts foresee too many sawmills in the U.S. already, and have deemed the Pacific Northwest as the region most likely to reduce capacity.

Oil and gas drilling activity has sunk even lower in the third quarter of 1982 than in the first half of the year. According to the oil journal report, the greatest percentage loss was in the eastern Montana portion of the Williston Basin. Toole County was the most active area with 83 wells completed in the third quarter.

Montana's unproven Overthrust Belt has materialized with aggressive leasing and seismic activity. Between Glacier Park and the Idaho line at least seven seismic crews are working. Applications for federal leases alone have amounted to 1.8 million acres.

Tourism this summer was down about three percent from last year, but 1981 did have a record year of vactioners in the state. The hotel-motel industry is experiencing a wane from business and government travelers.

Payments of unemployment insurance benefits continues at a strong pace. A forecasted total benefit payments for 1982 is $75 million. The total of 1981 and 1980 benefits paid was close to $47 million each year. Weekly payouts vary with seasonal and economic factors, but an October average weekly payout would be roughly $1.3 million. The present trend will probably break the contribution trust fund in February or March. A Federal loan will be utilized to assist benefit payments.

The extended benefits (EB) program triggered off October 2, 1982, resulting in a foreclosure of EB for 13 weeks by law. A federal supplemental compensation (FSC) was inacted by Congress that will allow up to 10 weeks of unemployment benefits after all other entitlements have been exhausted.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

A jump in residential permits helped boost the value of local construction in September over September 1981. Seven of the 63 building permits issued in September were for single family homes. August had only two residential requests to build out of 49 total permits, and September one year ago had four residential permits issued. September's permits equaled the number issued one year ago, but had a slightly higher valuation.

Westgate Shopping Center plans to add six new stores to its present complex following remodeling of a site being vacated by a department store. The replacement stores will be family oriented and include clothing, shoes, housewares, gifts, jewelry and books. A mall on Tenth Avenue will replace a restaurant with a ladies ready to wear and a greeting card and gift store.

Renovation and expansion of the U.S.Army Reserve facilities will allow an increase in full-time employees from 10 to 23. The army approved $1.2 million for construction and the major construction will be a 4,100 square foot building.

Replacement of 50 Minuteman missiles is planned with most of the conversion work being the addition of software needed to operate the more sophisticated Minuteman III's. A local contractor will do site preparation work that involves resurfacing of the areas around the silos.

A flood control construction project is underway. Around $10 million will be spent, and a work force of 150 is expected to work on the Sun River flood plan.

A new power line is proposed between Great Falls and Conrad. The existing 115 kilovolt line is inadequate to meet the electrical load in the area.

Several area businesses are expanding via new technology adaptation. A livestock auction firm is utiliizing video tapes to show some of the cattle to be bid on. As the cattle appear on the screen, the terms and conditions of the sale are described. One sale day had only 2,000 of the 5,000 cattle on hand at the pens during the auction.

A business using the latest electronic technology to provide a broad range of mapping services was established. Using a video-based image processing system, the firm maps areas from the air; agriculture land use measurements can be made down to 1/100 of an acre. Among the vast uses are monitoring forest fires, strip-mining studies, and pinpointing installations for utilities.

Two computer stores have opened for business. One computer store is part of a franchise system that offers computers for home education and entertainment as well as sophisticated systems for commercial needs. The other firm sells computers, but stresses education in computer use. Emphasis will be on mini-courses and computer seminars.

The downturn of the economy has many businesses tightening their belts and some have closed their doors. A tractor manufacturer has filed Chapter 11 bankruptcy. Two nationally affiliated companies in the building material business, one retail and one wholesale, went out of business. A leasing firm laid off 35 of their 200 employees.

According to figures compiled from the Youth Employment Service Program in early August, only 277 young people were employed although 900 applied for jobs.

BILLINGS SMSA

This area is still withstanding the nationwide economic downturn better than the rest of the State. Unemployment is about the same as last year and the 6.2 percent rate in August is lower than the statewide rate. Employment increased during the quarter, but remained about 200 less than a year ago.

The food processing plant which closed its doors last quarter has been sold and reopened by a new company. While the problems that forced the failure of the previous company still exist, the new firm is optimistic. They currently employ 120 people and expect to have a full strength work force of 230. A petroleum refinery in the area has reversed the national downward trend by increasing sales about 13 percent over last year. The firm is operating at 100 percent capacity--70 percent capacity is the current national average for refineries.

The railroad announced more layoffs this quarter in response to the decrease in car loadings. Fifty of them are at the shops in Laurel. Continued use of newer technology is allowing the railroad to consolidate offices. This will mean over 100 dispatching, accounting and engineering jobs will be transferred to Billings from Missoula, Havre and Glendive.

Construction activity is about 10 percent greater than last year and more improvement is expected as the interest rates decline. Several large projects are in the planning stage as developers expect the city to continue to grow into a regional business hub.

Business activity has been fairly stable over the quarter. The county fair attracted over 200,000 people, a new airlines began servicing the city and several new businesses opened.

ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA

Butte retailers reported summer sales held steady, with some small increases. A shopping mall opened with four new businesses. An ice cream parlor closed its doors in Butte. A new convenience store and gas station opened in Dillon. The local outlet of a sprinkler, irrigator and services company ceased operations in Dillon.

A Dillon sawmill, which experienced periodic shutdowns all summer, recalled all employees in September. Prospects for continued operations look good for the next few months.

A phosphorus plant shut down one of its two furnaces for cleaning and repair. No immediate layoffs have occurred. However, the company may have to lay off if the market conditions for phosphorous don't improve. A silver mine began recalling some workers. If the silver prices stay up all workers should be recalled. In Dillon, a drilling rig was shut down and the entire crew was laid off. A new firm has started seismic prospecting around Dillon.

A $4.4 million contract was awarded for construction of a power substation at Garrison. Bids for construction of a votech center for Butte have been received. The bids were lower than expected. Construction is expected to be completed in 1983. Building permits in June were $998,642 compared to $32,825 during June of last year. Most permits were for private housing remodeling and additions. The largest business permit was $629,950 for renovation of a Butte hotel.

Haying operations in the Dillon area were delayed by rainy weather during the early summer. Once haying began it continued through the summer.

BOZEMAN LMA

A major manufacturer in Three Forks has slowed their plant output by idling 31 production workers indefinitely, while another local firm has reinstated 65 workers after being shut down for two weeks.

Several construction projects reported earlier this year in the Bozeman area are still in full swing as follows: a new bank building, a film and T.V. building, and a sewage treatment plant. Construction of a new mini-mall and a new Farm Bureau building were new starts for this report period.

Sawmill operations in the Livingston area continued to test the economic climate as one mill recently called back 20 of their employees for 90 days...but only to fulfill a new contract. Another local stud mill announced that approximately 40 employees have been terminated due to poor economic and marketing conditions.

The Livingston area received another devastating blow when 90 more railroad employees in the local maintenance shops were laid off. This will reduce the workforce to 377 compared to a 1979 peak of over 1,000 employees.

GLASGOW LMA

The construction industry continues to be slow with government projects dominating the activity. Federal housing projects are well underway in Malta and Wolf Point. A school expansion project was started in Poplar.

A nationwide agriculture products company has sold their Glasgow elevator operation. The sales of the grain elevator and feed distributor is part of their plan to eliminate rural area operations.

Following another trend of bigness in agriculture, a 52 unit grain loading terminal will be constructed in Glasgow. Two 100 foot grain storage tanks and railroad tracks are being added to present facilities at a cost of $55,000.

A bentonite plant near Malta laid off all remaining hourly employees. The company termed the action as "partial closing" because supervisory personnel will still handle some shipments. Layoffs have been occurring since January.

In the Glasgow area many oil and gas leases will be expiring soon. These leases were acquired before the cost of leasing was escalated. Thus, there is a strong possibility that oil and gas drilling exploration will increase dramatically in Valley County by next spring.

GLENDIVE LMA

Oilfield layoffs continue to boost unemployment in the Glendive labor market area. Oilfield construction and service companies also are affected by the slowdown as they continue to terminate most of their employees.

Construction is lagging in comparison to 1981 reports; however, local contractors have found work repairing residential and commercial buildings damaged by the hail storm early in July. In Sidney, construction on a local grocery store and the hospital continues. Permits for other new construction involves the building of a new restaurant, grain storage system and a used car facility.

An announcement by the railroad to close their accounting office in Glendive was a major economic blow to the community as it affected twenty employees..an additonal thirty five will feel the crunch later on in other departments. Some employees will be transferred to other areas according to the company.

Agricultural employment remained steady throughout the report period as weeding, haying and irrigation of crops continued, followed by bean and grain harvesting to complete the quarter. So far, the demands are being met by the local labor force.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA

Grain and hay harvest was completed later than normal due to the cold, wet weather that delayed ripening and field work. The sugar beet harvest is in full swing. Beet growers are negotiating a new contract with the sugar company for the 1983 crop. More land may be put into production, but the price for the crop will probably not be as good. Further erosion to the sugar beet market may come from fruitose, a product refined from corn, over the next few years.

A coal mine in southern Big Horn County has cut its work force in half, laying off 119 employees. The only customer of the mine is filing suit to be released from its six million ton a year contract, due to the claimed poor quality of the coal. Five hundred tons of coal a month were shipped until recently when the customer refused to accept more than 100 tons a month.

A meat processing plant in Carbon County is planning on expanding into a federally inspected plant capable of processing ten head an hour. Construction bids for the required plant expansion and improvements are being accepted. If everything goes as proposed, the plant could be in operation by the end of November, providing eight new jobs in the area.

HAVRE LMA

Total contracts of about $4.8 million were awarded for a new Junior High School in Havre.

A new 52-car unit train facility is going up in Havre. The concrete elevator will be capable of loading 52-car trains with ample space for 104 cars if it becomes feasible in the future.

New businesses in the Havre area include: agricultural and truck parts store; carpet and upholstery cleaning; Army-Navy surplus store; muffler and brake shop; jewelry store; craft shop; vacumn sales and service store; septic tank service; and a building service. Business closures include a wig store, a shoe store, and a children's clothing store.

There are plans in Havre for a 13,000 square foot National Guard Armory with a cost estimate of $600,000. Plans are also being drawn up for a 41 room motor hotel in Chinook.

Agricultural activilties consisted of crop harvesting and summer fallowing...some winter wheat seeding was reported later in September.

HELENA LMA

Employment activity in the Helena area increased as insurance companies started to distribute funds to homeowners and businesses that received hail damage to their properties...estimated at $35 million.

A few retail businesses experienced some relief from the sagging economic conditions as local contractors started making repairs on the damaged residential and commercial properties. Other businesses not able to benefit had to reduce individual employee hours.

A major building construction project is continuing for a local business machine company and the remodeling of two other downtown buildings is still underway.

Contracts were awarded to construct two segments of the powerline between Townsend and Boulder for $9,660,377 and from Boulder to Deer Lodge Valley for $12,315,062.

Two new retail stores opened for business this quarter-- a retail lumber firm and a family restaurant. Three other small businesses closed.

Townsend's sawmill will be operating at near full capacity when 13 more workers were called back to work. The mill's peak employment is about 65 during the summer months.

KALISPELL LMA

Tourism, agriculture and lumber tend to be most active during the summer months. As usual, this summer showed an increase in area employment. However, the increase was less than normal. Many business and industry people expect a return to pre-summer low levels in the fall. A new veterinary service opened in Kalispell this summer. A registered nurse training course has been proposed for Kalispell. There is a shortage of qualified nurses in the area. Some motels/hotels and tourist spots report better than usual business. Two new dentist offices have been opened in Bigfork. Area ski resorts are gearing up for the winter season.

The Flathead cherry crop was between 50 and 75 percent higher than the last two years. The total weight of cherries processed surpassed the 1979 record. The price for cherries was up between $1 and $2 per 20 pound bag. The successful cherry harvest provided a much needed boost to the area's economy. The number of summer forestry workers hired was about 100 less than last year. Harvesting of small grains, lentils and peas was completed with excellent yields.

Some downtown businesses in Kalispell have cut back hours. A new fast food business opened in Kalispell in July. A new shopping mall has been approved by the Kalispell planning committee. A Kalispell restaurant closed, laying off ten employees. In general, Kalispell's retail businesses were reported as above average by some business people and well below average by others. The weather and type of business seem to be the determing factors. A retail lumber yard and a small furniture store closed their doors. In Polson, a new pizza restaurant and a shoe store opened, creating 23 new jobs.

A project to build sidewalks, curbs, gutters and paving in Polson was started during the summer. A $100,000 sewer project got underway on Polson's eastside. The city of Polson is studying the potential of an industrial park. Construction continued on Kalispell's downtown area. Construction in Kalispell has been mainly business buildings. Housing starts have yet to pick up significantly. Construction began on a financial institution and a service center. A $3.4 million expansion to Libby's hospital started this summer. Bids were let on a $1.3 million expansion and renovation to Polson's Junior High School.

LEWISTOWN LMA

Construction has started on a $1.4 million expansion of a Lewistown motel. The local general contractor expects to have the construction completed in late spring 1983. Once the expansion is completed, the motel staff is expected to increase by 50 people. A Great Falls construction company received a contract for work on missile sites in the Lewistown area. Work is to begin this fall. Two electrical contractors recalled many of their employees.

A wallboard manufacturer continues to operate at reduced capacity...waiting for demand for its products to increase. The company spent several million dollars to modernize the mine and plant in anticipation of construction increases.

An oil well service company cut back operations in the Roundup area during July. Operations will not return to normal until an upswing occurs in the oil industry. In other service businesses some replacement hiring occurred to replace summer help who have left to vacation or return to school.

Many merchants continued to operate on reduced schedules. The annual county fair provided a boost, but levels are still below last year. A farm and petroleum supplier reduced staff while undergoing reorganization.

Agricultural activity picked up during the summer months as expected. However, the demand for workers was slightly lower than that of previous years.

MILES CITY LMA

Construction of generating plants 3 & 4 at Colstrip has been described as "on time and under budget". Plant number 3 is about 55 percent complete and is expected to be in operation in 1984. Unit 4, 30 percent finished, is scheduled to be running in 1985. The $1.8 billion project, owned by five northwest utilities, has employed nearly 3,800 persons in the state. Another 100 to 150 more workers will be added in the next few months before the peak employment level is reached on the project.

Site preparation work has started on the new power converter station to be built near Miles City. The dirt work will be completed by late fall, and the main construction of the facility is scheduled for next spring.

A railroad maintenance company has expanded their facilities in Miles City. Storage capacity is up to 100 cars and employment is up by ten persons.

MISSOULA LMA

Optimism is starting to run high within the various sectors of the business community as interest rates start to decline. Bids have been submitted for the construction of 50 townhouse-style housing units in Missoula for low-income renters. Estimated cost is $2.2 million...scheduled completion 12 to 18 months. A new Fine Arts building at the University of Montana is slated for construction in October...$8.6 million.

A new firm plans to manufacture wood burning boilers this fall and will begin their operation with eight employees.

Construction of three public parking lots are planned for the uptown Missoula area at a cost of $2.6 million. A Minneapolis firm has been awarded the contract to build a new $37.4 million dollar hospital; 95 percent of the work force will be selected from the local labor market.

Building permits in Missoula county for the month of July were down three from the twenty that were reported for the same period last year, while commercial permits showed a marked increase of seven over last year.

Employment in the lumber and woods industry still remains sluggish as some mills have reported that they are not purchasing logs due to the poor lumber market...costing them more to operate at present than to shut down.

Some major sawmills continued to remain closed, while others are operating only one full-time shift.

Log home builders indicate that some inquiries are being made and some orders have been received in the Hamilton area.

Tourism, for the Missoula labor Market area, is ahead of last year although no increase in hiring was reported.

Rainy weather influenced most outdoor activity early in July. This brought haying activity to a halt.

Some construction activity was reported this quarter. A contractor near Hamilton has the bid to apply the seal coat on two new sections of highway, and gas lines along Highway 93 are being relocated in preparation for the new highway going through Hamilton. Also, a new housing development is being constructed near Corvallis.

Layoff notices were issued to 21 more railroad employees and unconfirmed reports have indicated that 57 more may be terminated shortly. In all, an estimated 200 railroad jobs have been eliminated from Missoula in the past year or so.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA

In Shelby, an SID was passed for a storm drainage project. Also, plans are being made to accomodate a new doctor.

Highway work continues on a road between Sweet Grass and Shelby. Resurfacing of the Shelby streets is underway following the installation of water lines.

A new office complex is being constructed in Shelby where a bowling alley burned down several years ago.

A motel complex is proposed for Shelby...this is contingent on a HUD grant that has been requested.

A new travel agency has opened in Shelby and a restaurant in Conrad is opening soon.

While oil companies in Cut Bank are cutting their employment rolls, there are seismograph crews on the reservation.

Agricultural activity includes some hiring of farm hands. Other employment activity includes hiring in the retail and service sectors of the economy.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1980		1981		1982	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7	282.5	282.1
February	236.4	236.5	263.2	263.5	283.4	282.9
March	239.8	239.9	265.1	265.2	283.1	282.5
April	242.5	242.6	266.8	266.8	284.3	283.7
May	244.9	245.1	269.0	269.1	287.1	286.5
June	247.6	247.8	271.3	271.4	290.6	290.1
July	247.8	248.0	274.4	274.6	292.2	291.8
August	249.4	249.6	276.5	276.5	292.8	292.4
September	251.7	251.9	279.3	279.1	293.3	292.8
October	253.9	254.1	279.9	279.7		
November	256.2	256.4	280.7	280.4		
December	258.4	258.7	281.5	281.1		
AVERAGE:	246.8	247.0	272.4	272.3		

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

TABLE I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	Employment			Unemployment			Labor Manage-ment Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U.S.	
1980								
January	351.8	327.4	306.6	20.8	24.4	6.9%	6.8%	.7
February	352.5	329.3	306.7	22.6	23.2	6.6%	6.8%	1.1
March	358.1	335.2	308.0	27.2	22.9	6.4%	6.6%	.7
April	365.4	342.4	309.0	33.4	23.0	6.3%	6.6%	.3
May	369.0	349.9	315.5	34.4	19.1	5.2%	7.0%	.2
June	381.3	358.1	318.9	39.2	23.2	6.1%	7.8%	.2
July	384.7	361.1	319.1	42.0	23.6	6.1%	7.9%	2.7
August	386.6	366.0	321.1	44.9	20.6	5.3%	7.5%	2.6
September	375.9	357.4	322.4	35.0	18.5	4.9%	7.1%	3.1
October	372.2	353.0	323.2	29.8	19.2	5.2%	7.1%	1.3
November	366.3	344.9	319.3	25.6	21.4	5.9%	7.1%	1.3
December	364.1	339.2	317.2	22.0	24.9	6.8%	6.9%	*
Avg.	369.0	347.0	315.6	31.4	22.0	6.1%	7.1%	1.2
1981								
January	357.6	329.4	309.1	20.3	28.2	7.9%	8.2%	*
February	361.0	330.7	308.6	22.1	30.3	8.4%	8.0%	.1
March	367.7	339.4	312.9	26.5	28.3	7.7%	7.7%	*
April	378.7	351.5	318.9	32.6	27.2	7.2%	7.0%	*
May	382.7	357.6	324.0	33.6	25.1	6.6%	7.1%	.4
June	395.7	367.3	329.0	38.3	28.4	7.2%	7.7%	.4
July	397.4	371.6	330.7	40.9	25.8	6.5%	7.3%	.4
August	399.8	375.5	331.7	43.8	24.3	6.1%	7.2%	.4
September	386.6	364.3	330.1	34.2	22.3	5.8%	7.3%	*
October	382.1	360.4	331.4	29.0	21.7	5.7%	7.5%	*
November	380.2	355.7	330.7	25.0	24.5	6.4%	7.9%	*
December	382.4	356.6	335.1	21.5	25.8	6.7%	8.3%	*
Avg.	381.0	355.0	324.4	30.6	26.0	6.9%	7.6%	*
1982								
January	381.0	343.9	324.1	19.8	37.1	9.7%	9.4%	*
February	387.1	345.8	324.3	21.5	41.3	10.7%	9.6%	*
March	389.9	349.3	323.4	25.9	40.6	10.4%	9.5%	*
April	389.6	353.7	321.9	31.8	35.9	9.2%	9.2%	*
May	389.3	356.2	323.4	32.8	33.1	8.5%	9.1%	.8
June	396.4	360.5	323.2	37.3	35.9	9.1%	9.8%	*
July	387.8	359.4	316.6	42.8	30.2	8.5%	9.6%	*
August	389.5	359.4	316.6	42.8	30.2	7.7%	9.6%	*
September	387.6	358.8	325.5	33.3	28.9	7.4%	9.7%	*
October	389.6	358.5	330.2	28.3	31.0	8.0%	9.9%	*
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.
* Under 50. Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

TABLE II

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry
(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Sep. 1982	Aug. 1982	July 1982	Net Changes to Current Month from: Aug. 1982	Sep. 1981
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	387.6	389.6	387.8	-2.0	-1.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	358.8	359.4	354.9	-.6	-5.5
Persons Employed in Agriculture	33.3	42.8	40.0	9.5	-.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	28.8	30.2	32.9	-1.4	6.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	7.4%	7.7%	8.5%	.3	1.6
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	8.8%	8.7%	9.0%	.1	1.8
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	285.1	278.4	278.6	6.7	-5.3
MANUFACTURING	21.3	21.5	21.7	-.2	-2.6
Durable Goods	12.6	12.6	12.9	0	-2.4
24 Lumber and Wood Products	7.6	7.8	8.0	-.2	-1.8
33 Primary Metal Industries	1.7	1.6	1.7	.1	-.3
Other Durable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.2	0	-.4
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.9	8.8	-.1	-.1
20 Food and Kindred Products	3.6	3.7	3.6	-.1	0
27 Printing and Publishing	2.4	2.3	2.3	.1	.1
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	-.2
Other Nondurable Goods	1.9	2.0	2.0	-.1	.1
MINING	10.1	10.0	10.2	.1	-2.1
10 Metal Mining	2.1	2.1	2.1	0	-.2
12&14 Bitum. Coal,Quarry,Non-Metal Mining	2.1	2.2	2.2	-.1	-.3
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	5.9	5.8	5.9	.1	-1.6
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	14.1	14.3	14.5	-.2	-1.0
15 General Building Contractors	4.3	4.9	5.2	-.6	.2
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	4.5	4.3	4.1	.2	-1.0
17 Special Trade Contractors	5.3	5.1	5.2	.2	-.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.2	22.7	22.8	.5	.2
40 Railroad Transportation	5.2	5.2	5.3	0	-.6
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	7.7	7.7	7.6	0	.3
48&49 Commun.,Electric,Gas,Sanitary Services	10.2	9.8	9.9	.4	.4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	78.4	77.3	75.7	1.1	3.4
Wholesale Trade	18.2	18.2	18.4	0	-.3
Retail Trade	60.2	59.1	57.4	1.1	3.8
53&56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Access.	8.5	8.5	8.5	0	.2
54 Food Stores	7.9	8.0	8.1	-.1	-.4
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.6	7.4	7.4	.2	.1
58 Eating and Drinking Places	24.8	24.2	22.5	.6	3.5
52,57,59 Bldg. Mat.,Farm Equip.,Furn.,Misc.	11.4	11.1	10.8	.3	.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.5	12.7	12.8	-.2	-.5
SERVICES	57.1	57.9	58.1	-.8	-.5
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	7.8	7.9	8.0	-.1	0
72 Personal Services	2.6	2.7	2.8	-.1	0
80 Medical and other Health Services	20.3	20.4	20.4	-.1	.8
Other Services	26.4	26.9	26.9	-.5	-1.3
GOVERNMENT	68.4	62.0	62.8	6.4	-2.3
91 Federal Government	13.7	14.0	14.2	-.3	-.9
92 State Colleges and Universities	7.4	7.3	7.5	.1	0
92 Other State Government	10.7	10.8	10.8	-.1	0
93 Local Education	23.4	16.0	16.0	7.4	0
93 Other Local Government	13.2	14.0	14.4	-.8	0

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE III-A

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY				Net Changes to Current Month from:	
	Sep. 1982	Aug. 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Sep. 1981
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	60.7	60.0	59.9	.6	2.6
EMPLOYED PERSONS	57.1	56.3	55.8	.8	1.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.5	2.0	1.8	.5	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.6	3.7	4.1	-.1	1.3
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	5.9	6.2	6.8	-.3	2.0
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	6.7	6.6	6.9	.1	2.0
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	49.0	48.7	48.6	.3	-.2
Manufacturing	4.1	4.0	4.0	.1	-.1
Contract Construction	2.6	2.7	2.5	-.1	-.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.5	4.5	4.5	0	-.2
Trade	16.5	16.4	16.5	.1	.5
Wholesale Trade	5.4	5.4	5.5	0	-.3
Retail Trade	11.1	11.0	11.0	.1	.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	.1
Services and Mining	11.2	11.5	11.5	-.3	-.5
Government	7.6	7.1	7.1	.5	.2
Federal Government	1.7	1.6	1.6	.1	0
State and Local Government	5.9	5.5	5.5	.4	.1

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE III-B

GREAT FALLS SMSA (Cascade County)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Sep. 1982	Aug. 1982	July 1982	Net Changes to Current Month from: Aug. 1982	Net Changes to Current Month from: Sep. 1981
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	35.1	36.0	35.6	-.9	1.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	32.4	33.2	32.6	-.8	.6
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.3	1.7	1.6	-.4	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.7	2.8	3.0	-.1	.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	7.7	7.9	8.3	-.2	1.2
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	8.9	8.5	8.4	.4	1.2
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	29.2	30.1	29.9	-.9	-.2
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0	-.1
Contract Construction	1.7	1.9	1.9	-.2	.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	2.1	2.1	2.1	0	.2
Trade	9.6	10.6	10.3	-1.0	-.1
Wholesale Trade	3.1	3.1	3.1	0	0
Retail Trade	6.6	7.6	7.2	-1.0	-.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.1	2.1	-.1	-.1
Services and Mining	7.4	7.4	7.3	0	.3
Government	5.1	4.8	4.8	.3	-.5
Federal Government	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	-.1
State and Local Government	3.5	3.1	3.1	.4	-.4

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE IV

Montana Labor Market Areas 1/

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate 2/		
	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Sep. 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Sep. 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Sep. 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Sep. 1982
STATEWIDE	387.8	389.6	387.6	354.9	359.4	358.8	32.9	30.2	28.8	8.5	7.7	7.4
Great Falls SMSA	35.6	36.0	35.1	32.6	33.2	32.4	3.0	2.8	2.7	8.3	7.9	7.7
Billings SMSA	59.9	60.0	60.7	55.8	56.3	57.1	4.1	3.7	3.6	6.8	6.2	5.9
Western District 3/	194.7	194.2	195.1	175.4	176.7	178.2	19.3	17.5	16.9	9.9	9.0	8.6
Eastern District	193.1	195.4	192.5	179.5	182.7	180.5	13.7	12.7	12.0	7.1	6.5	6.2
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.4	34.0	33.0	30.5	30.5	29.9	3.9	3.5	3.1	11.3	10.4	9.5
BOZEMAN	27.8	28.0	28.4	25.8	26.2	26.4	2.0	1.8	2.0	7.3	6.3	7.0
GLASGOW	18.7	19.3	18.6	17.5	18.1	17.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.6	6.2	6.2
GLENDIVE	18.7	18.9	18.3	17.3	17.6	17.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	7.4	6.7	6.4
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.6	13.7	13.4	12.5	12.7	12.5	1.1	1.0	.9	7.8	7.2	6.4
HAVRE	13.4	13.4	13.5	12.4	12.4	12.6	1.0	1.0	.9	7.6	7.4	6.9
HELENA	29.4	29.3	29.8	27.2	27.4	27.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	7.6	6.6	6.6
KALISPELL	38.9	39.0	39.1	34.3	34.9	35.1	4.7	4.2	4.1	12.0	10.7	10.4
LEWISTOWN	12.1	12.5	11.9	11.4	11.8	11.2	.7	.7	.7	6.1	5.6	5.9
MILES CITY	17.8	18.1	17.9	16.8	17.2	17.1	1.0	.9	.8	5.9	4.8	4.4
MISSOULA	48.0	47.3	48.4	42.8	42.5	43.8	5.2	4.8	4.6	10.8	10.2	9.6
SHELBY-CUT BANK	19.6	20.0	19.5	18.2	18.7	18.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	7.0	6.7	6.1

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on map on inside back cover.

2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.

3/ Western congressional district includes Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County.

TABLE V-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA SEPTEMBER 1982

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	387612	358762	28850	7.4
CASCADE	35097	32380	2717	7.7
YELLOWSTONE	60664	57092	3572	5.9
BEAVERHEAD	4522	4352	170	3.8
BIG HORN	5762	5283	479	8.3
BLAINE	3082	2876	206	6.7
BROADWATER	1704	1629	75	4.4
CARBON	3458	3291	167	4.8
CARTER	938	912	26	2.8
CHOUTEAU	3195	3106	89	2.8
CUSTER	6219	5960	259	4.2
DANIELS	1611	1593	18	1.1
DAWSON	6662	6228	434	6.5
DEER LODGE	4322	3746	576	13.3
FALLON	2482	2396	86	3.5
FERGUS	6296	5909	387	6.1
FLATHEAD	23922	21480	2442	10.2
GALLATIN	21367	20040	1327	6.2
GARFIELD	936	920	16	1.7
GLACIER	6289	5606	683	10.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	439	420	19	4.3
GRANITE	1152	1057	95	8.2
HILL	9205	8526	679	7.4
JEFFERSON	2551	2327	224	8.8
JUDITH BASIN	1261	1229	32	2.5
LAKE	8170	7451	719	8.8
LEWIS AND CLARK	25554	23891	1663	6.5
LIBERTY	1209	1166	43	3.6
LINCOLN	7049	6149	900	12.8
MC CONE	1402	1368	34	2.4
MADISON	2677	2538	139	5.2
MEAGHER	1114	1067	47	4.2
MINERAL	1708	1495	213	12.5
MISSOULA	34493	31694	2799	8.1
MUSSELSHELL	2290	2096	194	8.5
PARK	5939	5335	604	10.2
PETROLEUM	310	305	5	1.6
PHILLIPS	3067	2816	251	8.2
PONDERA	3693	3560	133	3.6
POWDER RIVER	1344	1308	36	2.7
POWELL	3579	3272	307	8.6
PRAIRIE	848	815	33	3.9
RAVALLI	8426	7402	1024	12.2
RICHLAND	7588	6996	592	7.8
ROOSEVELT	5673	5253	420	7.4
ROSEBUD	6445	6077	368	5.7
SANDERS	3842	3248	594	15.5
SHERIDAN	3550	3435	115	3.2
SILVER BOW	16751	14895	1856	11.1
STILLWATER	2451	2296	155	6.3
SWEET GRASS	1715	1661	54	3.1
TETON	3231	3103	128	4.0
TOOLE	3054	2909	145	4.7
TREASURE	462	447	15	3.2
VALLEY	4701	4346	355	7.6
WHEATLAND	1351	1280	71	5.3
WIBAUX	790	730	60	7.6

TABLE V-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

AUGUST 1982

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	389543	359384	30159	7.7
CASCADE	36003	33155	2848	7.9
YELLOWSTONE	60078	56344	3734	6.2
BEAVERHEAD	4813	4608	205	4.3
BIG HORN	5770	5208	562	9.7
BLAINE	3192	2917	275	8.6
BROADWATER	1787	1694	93	5.2
CARBON	3587	3355	232	6.5
CARTER	1063	1029	34	3.2
CHOUTEAU	3477	3370	107	3.1
CUSTER	6180	5919	261	4.2
DANIELS	1676	1652	24	1.4
DAWSON	6674	6181	493	7.4
DEER LODGE	4401	3778	623	14.2
FALLON	2427	2347	80	3.3
FERGUS	6388	6051	337	5.3
FLATHEAD	23768	21359	2409	10.1
GALLATIN	20968	19773	1195	5.7
GARFIELD	1053	1031	22	2.1
GLACIER	6249	5474	775	12.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	493	466	27	5.5
GRANITE	1223	1062	161	13.2
HILL	9015	8334	681	7.6
JEFFERSON	2556	2304	252	9.9
JUDITH BASIN	1402	1337	65	4.6
LAKE	8544	7758	786	9.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	24950	23354	1596	6.4
LIBERTY	1220	1187	33	2.7
LINCOLN	6728	5758	970	14.4
MC CONE	1525	1479	46	3.0
MADISON	2847	2714	133	4.7
MEAGHER	1148	1095	53	4.6
MINERAL	1859	1611	248	13.3
MISSOULA	33235	30248	2987	9.0
MUSSELSHELL	2418	2220	198	8.2
PARK	5834	5326	508	8.7
PETROLEUM	353	339	14	4.0
PHILLIPS	3187	3027	160	5.0
PONDERA	3759	3544	215	5.7
POWDER RIVER	1493	1443	50	3.3
POWELL	3682	3225	457	12.4
PRAIRIE	919	889	30	3.3
RAVALLI	8376	7382	994	11.9
RICHLAND	7823	7220	603	7.7
ROOSEVELT	5709	5251	458	8.0
ROSEBUD	6374	5958	416	6.5
SANDERS	3833	3225	608	15.9
SHERIDAN	3524	3384	140	4.0
SILVER BOW	17055	15093	1962	11.5
STILLWATER	2471	2337	134	5.4
SWEET GRASS	1843	1790	53	2.9
TETON	3343	3226	117	3.5
TOOLE	3223	3093	130	4.0
TREASURE	511	485	26	5.1
VALLEY	5233	4820	413	7.9
WHEATLAND	1407	1345	62	4.4
WIBAUX	874	810	64	7.3

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

JULY 1982

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	387823	354909	32914	8.5
CASCADE	35563	32598	2965	8.3
YELLOWSTONE	59845	55769	4076	6.8
BEAVERHEAD	4781	4565	216	4.5
BIG HORN	5829	5181	648	11.1
BLAINE	3163	2873	290	9.2
BROADWATER	1763	1633	130	7.4
CARBON	3552	3356	196	5.5
CARTER	1000	961	39	3.9
CHOUTEAU	3395	3273	122	3.6
CUSTER	6144	5827	317	5.2
DANIELS	1628	1603	25	1.5
DAWSON	6653	6134	519	7.8
DEER LODGE	4593	3859	734	16.0
FALLON	2416	2344	72	3.0
FERGUS	6339	5928	411	6.5
FLATHEAD	23784	21058	2726	11.5
GALLATIN	20952	19488	1464	7.0
GARFIELD	989	954	35	3.5
GLACIER	6006	5248	758	12.6
GOLDEN VALLEY	454	434	20	4.4
GRANITE	1175	1036	139	11.8
HILL	9013	8327	686	7.6
JEFFERSON	2491	2198	293	11.8
JUDITH BASIN	1302	1259	43	3.3
LAKE	8441	7603	838	9.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	25225	23406	1819	7.2
LIBERTY	1203	1158	45	3.7
LINCOLN	6703	5593	1110	16.6
MC CONE	1460	1414	46	3.2
MADISON	2788	2646	142	5.1
MEAGHER	1156	1075	81	7.0
MINERAL	1916	1640	276	14.4
MISSOULA	33813	30535	3278	9.7
MUSSELSHELL	2368	2179	189	8.0
PARK	5675	5198	477	8.4
PETROLEUM	346	335	11	3.2
PHILLIPS	3141	2956	185	5.9
PONDERA	3670	3447	223	6.1
POWDER RIVER	1458	1391	67	4.6
POWELL	3568	3308	260	7.3
PRAIRIE	906	863	43	4.7
RAVALLI	8445	7299	1146	13.6
RICHLAND	7794	7132	662	8.5
ROOSEVELT	5419	4971	448	8.3
ROSEBUD	6325	5803	522	8.3
SANDERS	3795	3294	501	13.2
SHERIDAN	3453	3303	150	4.3
SILVER BOW	17422	15041	2381	13.7
STILLWATER	2411	2273	138	5.7
SWEET GRASS	1797	1725	72	4.0
TETON	3286	3144	142	4.3
TOOLE	3226	3096	130	4.0
TREASURE	490	461	29	5.9
VALLEY	5154	4716	438	8.5
WHEATLAND	1291	1226	65	5.0
WIBAUX	848	772	76	9.0

TABLE VI

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT			TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON					
				SEP. 1982 1/		AUG. 1982		JULY 1982	
	Sep. 1/ 1982	Aug. 1982	July 1982	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE
(Establishment Data)									
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	131.0	131.3	131.8	285.1	45.9%	278.4	45.2%	278.6	47.3%
Manufacturing........................	2.6	2.7	2.7	21.3	12.2%	21.5	12.6%	21.7	12.4%
Mining...............................	.4	.4	.4	10.1	4.0%	10.0	4.0%	10.2	3.9%
Contract Construction................	1.9	2.0	1.8	14.1	13.5%	14.3	14.0%	14.5	12.4%
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	4.5	4.5	4.6	23.2	19.4%	22.7	19.8%	22.8	20.2%
Wholesale & Retail Trade..............	34.4	34.4	34.5	78.4	43.9%	77.3	44.5%	75.7	45.6%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate......	8.1	8.2	8.3	12.5	64.8%	12.7	64.6%	12.8	64.8%
Services.............................	38.0	37.9	38.0	57.1	66.5%	57.9	65.5%	58.1	65.4%
Government 2/........................	41.0	41.2	41.5	68.4	59.9%	62.0	66.5%	62.8	66.1%

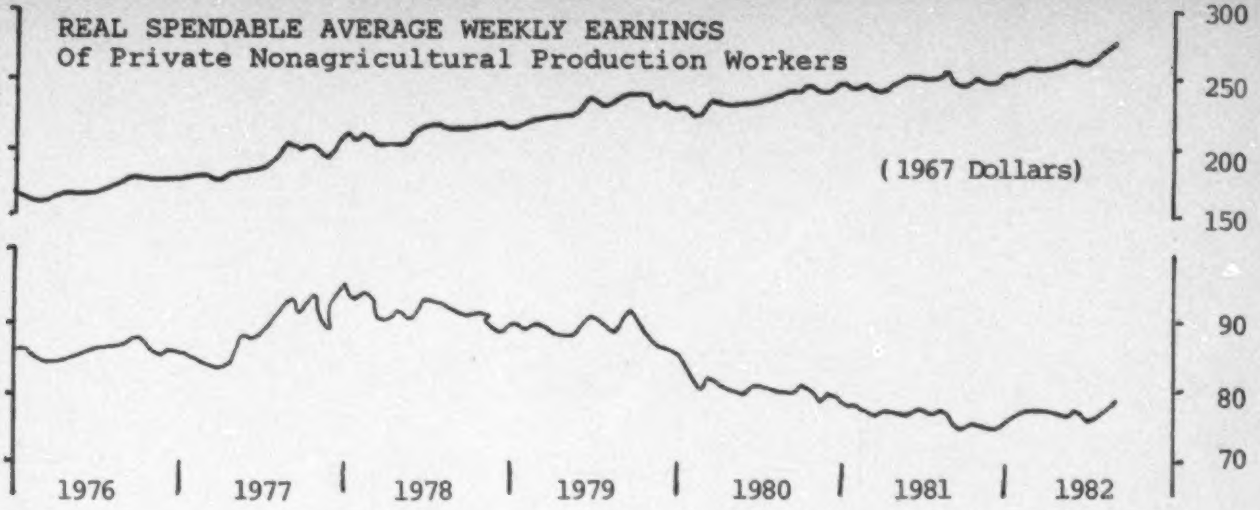
1/ Current month preliminary.

2/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.

Revised to 1981 Benchmark. Establishment series began January 1974.

Prepared by the Department of Labor and Industry, Research & Analysis Bureau.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS


REAL SPENDABLE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
Of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Prelim. Sep. 1982
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$269.25	$277.03	$265.73
Taxes Withheld 3/	43.58	45.60	42.67
Spendable Earnings	225.67	231.43	223.06
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	148.33	152.28	146.88
Real Spendable Earnings	77.34	79.15	76.18

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1982	1981	1980	1982	1981	1980
January	255.84	245.28	232.60	76.47	78.44	84.36
February	258.96	247.52	224.93	77.07	78.20	80.79
March	258.82	244.84	234.24	77.15	76.99	82.44
April	259.29	248.29	232.23	76.94	77.45	80.94
May	263.76	249.48	234.15	77.17	77.09	80.67
June	263.50	254.14	234.97	76.32	77.65	80.02
July	269.25	254.46	238.82	77.34	77.48	81.08
August	277.03	255.20	239.47	79.15	77.08	80.75
September	265.73	249.90	241.60	76.18	75.00	80.63
October		251.66	246.66		75.29	81.37
November		250.99	241.89		74.98	79.29
December		253.08	247.75		75.28	80.21

Real Spendable Earnings

As in the first half of 1982, real spendable average weekly earnings continued to show positive signs. Earnings rose from $76.32 in June to $77.34 in July and $79.15 in August. This is a reflection of the growth in average weekly earnings and the slowing rate of inflation. A preliminary number for September shows a considerable drop in real spendable earnings but this may change substantially when this number is revised.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers. 2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers. 3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

TABLE VII

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept 1982	Aug. 1982	July 1982	Sept 1982	Aug. 1982	July 1982	Sept 1982	Aug. 1982	July 1982
TOTAL PRIVATE..............	$265.73	$277.03	$269.25	33.3	34.5	34.3	7.98	8.03	7.85
MANUFACTURING..............	398.38	406.81	392.27	40.2	40.6	38.8	9.91	10.02	10.11
Durable Goods..............	422.51	440.26	409.37	41.1	41.3	37.8	10.28	10.66	10.83
Primary Metal Industries..	549.46	573.26	553.38	41.5	43.2	40.9	13.24	13.27	13.53
Nondurable Goods...........	348.29	348.98	362.88	38.4	39.3	40.5	9.07	8.88	8.96
Food & Kindred Products...	334.62	323.26	362.50	39.6	38.9	42.9	8.45	8.31	8.45
MINING.....................	474.46	531.29	525.84	38.7	41.9	41.9	12.26	12.68	12.55
Metal Mining...............	542.10	514.96	602.45	39.0	41.0	44.2	13.90	12.56	13.63
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.......	408.08	453.56	408.10	29.7	34.0	31.2	13.74	13.34	13.08
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..........	421.61	427.11	407.71	39.7	40.6	41.1	10.62	10.52	9.92
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services...	390.62	398.05	394.15	39.9	41.9	42.2	9.79	9.50	9.34
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	191.17	204.80	206.72	30.2	31.9	32.1	6.33	6.42	6.44
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE...........	190.74	198.71	191.65	34.0	34.8	33.8	5.61	5.71	5.67
SERVICES....................	199.64	199.26	200.97	32.2	32.4	33.0	6.20	6.15	6.09

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

Table VIII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	July	Aug.	Sep.	Year to Date 1982	Year to Date 1981
STATE OF MONTANA	470	507	434	4889	5153
GREAT FALLS SMSA	32	30	24	302	327
BILLINGS SMSA	57	60	48	634	670
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS AND MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	72	118	91	859	975
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	17	27	24	299	321
Beaverhead	2	6	1	52	60
Deer Lodge	1	1	1	25	40
Granite	0	0	0	13	10
Madison	2	5	4	39	41
Powell	1	2	5	25	14
Silver Bow	11	13	13	145	156
BOZEMAN LMA	45	37	39	379	355
Gallatin	37	29	30	303	270
Meagher	1	1	0	17	13
Park	7	7	9	59	72
GLASGOW LMA	16	9	12	170	183
Daniels	3	0	0	14	7
Phillips	1	0	2	27	27
Roosevelt	7	1	6	57	55
Sheridan	3	3	1	37	63
Valley	2	5	3	35	31
GLENDIVE LMA	20	25	21	254	306
Dawson	7	12	11	79	104
Garfield	1	1	1	8	9
McCone	0	0	1	9	17
Prairie	2	0	2	10	11
Richland	10	12	6	145	156
Wibaux	0	0	0	3	9
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	17	15	7	118	114
Big Horn	5	7	4	36	25
Carbon	6	4	2	42	35
Stillwater	5	3	1	28	39
Sweet Grass	1	1	0	12	15

AREAS	July	Aug.	Sep.	Year to Date 1982	Year to Date 1981
HAVRE LMA	11	14	5	119	149
Blaine	1	1	1	20	21
Hill	9	10	3	84	120
Liberty	1	3	1	15	8
HELENA LMA	34	25	28	303	312
Broadwater	3	1	1	25	13
Jefferson	3	5	0	20	28
Lewis and Clark	28	19	27	258	271
KALISPELL LMA	56	49	40	532	489
Flathead	34	37	22	333	317
Lake	11	10	11	110	86
Lincoln	11	2	7	89	86
LEWISTOWN LMA	6	7	11	86	94
Fergus	3	4	3	40	52
Golden Valley	0	0	1	3	1
Judith Basin	1	0	2	8	9
Musselshell	1	3	3	26	22
Petroleum	0	0	0	0	3
Wheatland	1	0	2	9	7
MILES CITY LMA	16	11	10	129	149
Carter	1	0	0	6	5
Custer	6	5	5	46	56
Fallon	2	3	3	23	24
Powder River	3	2	0	11	16
Rosebud	3	1	2	42	46
Treasure	1	0	0	1	2
MISSOULA LMA	58	58	55	531	531
Mineral	1	3	1	15	17
Missoula	36	37	39	369	356
Ravalli	16	13	12	114	121
Sanders	5	5	3	33	37
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	13	22	19	174	178
Chouteau	2	5	3	33	19
Glacier	5	7	4	54	54
Pondera	1	4	4	32	27
Teton	2	2	2	24	18
Toole	3	4	6	31	60

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1982	1981	Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	41,917	34,864	7,053	20.2
Continued Claims	495,941	382,950	112,991	29.5
Number of Benefit Payments	450,271	341,607	108,664	31.8
Amount of Benefits Paid	$49,960,191	$34,534,815	$15,425,376	44.7
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$119.08	$108.53	$10.55	9.7

MONTHLY

	Sept	Aug.	July	Change to Current Month from same mnth-year ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	3,386	3,217	4,624	353	11.6
Continued Claims1/	34,866	47,340	47,001	5,638	19.3
Number of Benefit Payments1/	33,551	41,235	42,153	7,710	29.8
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$3,619,871	$4,358,265	$4,573,001	$1,034,620	40.0
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$115.91	$111.78	$115.47	$7.70	7.1
Trust Fund Balance	$13,208,753	$16,835,207	$14.311.159	-$12,777,811	-49.2

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

TABLE IX-A

ETAS-1598 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

SEPTEMBER 1982

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	162	16,398.00
BIGHORN	460	45,799.85
BLAINE	177	17,522.56
BROADWATER	54	5,355.00
CARBON	235	25,710.00
CARTER	22	2,639.00
CASCADE	2,744	269,979.92
CHOUTEAU	113	11,591.00
CUSTER	217	21,714.36
DANIELS	13	803.00
DAWSON	671	82,327.50
DEER LODGE	807	96,957.87
FALLON	109	13,191.00
FERGUS	264	27,060.00
FLATHEAD	2,050	217,076.90
GALLATIN	1,451	148,717.52
GARFIELD	13	908.00
GLACIER	640	69,189.16
GOLDEN VALLEY	18	2,358.00
GRANITE	90	10,897.00
HILL	660	66,127.70
JEFFERSON	260	28,503.00
JUDITH BASIN	36	3,243.45
LAKE	883	85,172.28
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,504	154,776.81
LIBERTY	20	2,155.00
LINCOLN	545	50,486.16
MCCONE	32	4,474.0
MADISON	73	8,099.40
MEAGHER	41	3,966.00
MINERAL	146	14,983.00
MISSOULA	3,274	326,878.74
MUSSELSHELL	249	33,302.04
PARK	389	39,945.56
PETROLEUM	0	0.00
PHILLIPS	180	20,982.43
PONDERA	174	14,823.00
POWDER RIVER	24	3,404.00
POWELL	415	48,203.18
PRAIRIE	35	4,020.00
RAVALLI	866	85,774.16
RICHLAND	922	116,812.69
ROOSEVELT	420	46,398.47
ROSEBUD	362	40,718.00
SANDERS	830	99,403.37
SHERIDAN	184	23,704.11
SILVER BOW	2,719	290,528.00
STILLWATER	147	16,559.40
SWEET GRASS	26	2,050.00
TETON	105	11,497.65
TOOLE	160	19,278.00
TREASURE	16	1,657.00
VALLEY	464	48,709.21
WHEATLAND	56	5,308.00
WIBAUX	75	9,211.32
YELLOWSTONE	4,863	531,766.85
INTRASTATE	31,468	3,379,777.28
INTERSTATE	2,083	240,093.57
TOTAL	33,551	3,619,870.85

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TABLE IX-B

ETA5-1593 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

AUGUST 1982

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	171	15,465.00
BIGHORN	694	69,283.07
BLAINE	254	24,099.86
BROADWATER	65	5,922.00
CARBON	286	29,840.00
CARTER	27	2,696.00
CASCADE	3,701	333,297.24
CHOUTEAU	137	12,844.00
CUSTER	281	25,502.00
DANIELS	32	2,671.00
DAWSON	682	82,170.90
DEER LODGE	1,068	118,977.00
FALLON	75	8,714.00
FERGUS	359	36,524.00
FLATHEAD	2,533	257,170.72
GALLATIN	1,769	176,364.84
GARFIELD	14	1,315.00
GLACIER	925	98,737.10
GOLDEN VALLEY	16	2,075.00
GRANITE	144	15,973.00
HILL	1,019	97,919.00
JEFFERSON	317	32,090.00
JUDITH BASIN	44	4,867.00
LAKE	1,129	105,335.19
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,043	203,902.35
LIBERTY	25	2,426.00
LINCOLN	929	85,808.52
MCCONE	34	4,785.00
MADISON	96	9,885.00
MEAGHER	57	5,614.00
MINERAL	242	25,127.00
MISSOULA	4,359	423,873.60
MUSSELSHELL	303	38,292.40
PARK	521	49,978.76
PETROLEUM	9	718.00
PHILLIPS	140	15,553.15
PONDERA	268	23,072.00
POWDER RIVER	13	2,187.00
POWELL	370	41,034.40
PRAIRIE	25	2,738.00
RAVALLI	1,071	102,479.84
RICHLAND	894	112,694.53
ROOSEVELT	521	54,664.54
ROSEBUD	527	55,031.00
SANDERS	839	94,213.27
SHERIDAN	188	23,824.48
SILVER BOW	3,018	310,840.00
STILLWATER	138	14,340.00
SWEET GRASS	41	2,955.12
TETON	108	10,067.60
TOOLE	183	22,274.00
TREASURE	12	1,154.00
VALLEY	499	48,465.24
WHEATLAND	34	2,938.00
WIBAUX	85	10,735.80
YELLOWSTONE	5,704	607,952.89
INTRASTATE	39,046	4,113,394.75
INTERSTATE	2,189	244,869.82
TOTAL	41,235	4,358,264.57

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TABLE IX-C

45-1598 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

JULY 1982

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	237	21,784.37
BIGHORN	702	68,737.59
BLAINE	263	25,258.97
BROADWATER	81	8,108.00
CARBON	324	33,163.36
CARTER	26	1,894.00
CASCADE	3,504	314,216.57
CHOUTEAU	161	16,024.00
CUSTER	286	26,804.00
DANIELS	30	3,136.00
DAWSON	615	72,005.97
DEER LODGE	1,028	116,504.59
FALLON	70	7,491.00
FERGUS	361	34,454.92
FLATHEAD	2,781	293,198.48
GALLATIN	1,835	185,834.50
GARFIELD	18	1,661.00
GLACIER	843	87,110.55
GOLDEN VALLEY	21	2,710.00
GRANITE	115	11,056.12
HILL	919	90,309.16
JEFFERSON	341	37,629.00
JUDITH BASIN	40	3,718.45
LAKE	1,174	107,268.52
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,966	198,737.83
LIBERTY	47	4,721.00
LINCOLN	1,167	114,496.04
MCCONE	44	5,891.00
MADISON	117	11,093.00
MEAGHER	60	5,665.00
MINERAL	307	31,670.07
MISSOULA	4,444	444,658.37
MUSSELSHELL	342	41,122.40
PARK	512	50,955.60
PETROLEUM	6	464.00
PHILLIPS	190	21,795.30
PONDERA	242	20,452.00
POWDER RIVER	22	2,596.00
POWELL	303	28,742.40
PRAIRIE	10	1,476.00
RAVALLI	1,202	123,390.94
RICHLAND	1,054	129,614.18
ROOSEVELT	536	57,172.12
ROSEBUD	579	60,440.00
SANDERS	672	67,505.25
SHERIDAN	201	26,026.51
SILVER BOW	3,423	364,028.33
STILLWATER	189	19,533.00
SWEET GRASS	43	2,651.48
TETON	146	13,859.30
TOOLE	215	26,482.00
TREASURE	14	1,803.00
VALLEY	440	44,177.08
WHEATLAND	40	3,570.00
WIBAUX	114	13,668.22
YELLOWSTONE	5,829	618,707.75
INTRASTATE	40,273	4,362,239.50
INTERSTATE	1,880	210,761.32
TOTAL	42,153	4,573,000.82

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TABLE X

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1982 THRU SEPTEMBER 1982

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	3,355	362,607.93
BIGHORN	5,237	537,668.66
BLAINE	2,811	287,329.19
BROADWATER	1,819	212,939.20
CARBON	3,210	346,281.65
CARTER	186	18,020.00
CASCADE	35,235	3,579,222.98
CHOUTEAU	1,025	102,786.00
CUSTER	4,099	424,684.73
DANIELS	327	35,872.00
DAWSON	5,346	638,444.24
DEER LODGE	9,422	1,079,452.78
FALLON	659	75,113.00
FERGUS	5,014	518,989.59
FLATHEAD	43,820	4,872,057.52
GALLATIN	21,295	2,116,435.43
GARFIELD	142	13,424.00
GLACIER	7,309	730,167.34
GOLDEN VALLEY	238	27,613.00
GRANITE	1,595	176,763.09
HILL	7,619	747,439.58
JEFFERSON	4,765	540,665.18
JUDITH BASIN	460	48,974.50
LAKE	10,597	1,018,882.24
LEWIS AND CLARK	22,781	2,418,775.00
LIBERTY	559	61,619.08
LINCOLN	22,824	2,717,902.35
MCCONE	457	51,225.05
MADISON	1,648	162,784.16
MEAGHER	1,050	110,164.81
MINERAL	6,284	756,363.29
MISSOULA	46,319	4,799,689.66
MUSSELSHELL	2,244	277,298.05
PARK	6,352	628,886.02
PETROLEUM	76	7,305.00
PHILLIPS	2,459	281,806.64
PONDERA	2,107	200,706.65
POWDER RIVER	243	27,748.00
POWELL	4,835	530,835.30
PRAIRIE	312	37,337.00
RAVALLI	14,330	1,502,260.01
RICHLAND	6,603	808,218.95
ROOSEVELT	4,356	458,046.57
ROSEBUD	4,491	494,613.79
SANDERS	9,224	1,043,241.26
SHERIDAN	1,481	191,773.93
SILVER BOW	31,194	3,541,513.70
STILLWATER	2,555	290,586.66
SWEET GRASS	711	71,518.48
TETON	1,819	194,898.42
TOOLE	2,394	281,589.64
TREASURE	206	25,845.00
VALLEY	4,334	448,685.71
WHEATLAND	639	65,405.91
WIBAUX	592	74,572.34
YELLOWSTONE	50,652	5,500,995.12
INTRASTATE	431,735	46,985,783.78
INTERSTATE	18,536	2,974,407.40
TOTAL	450,271	49,960,191.18

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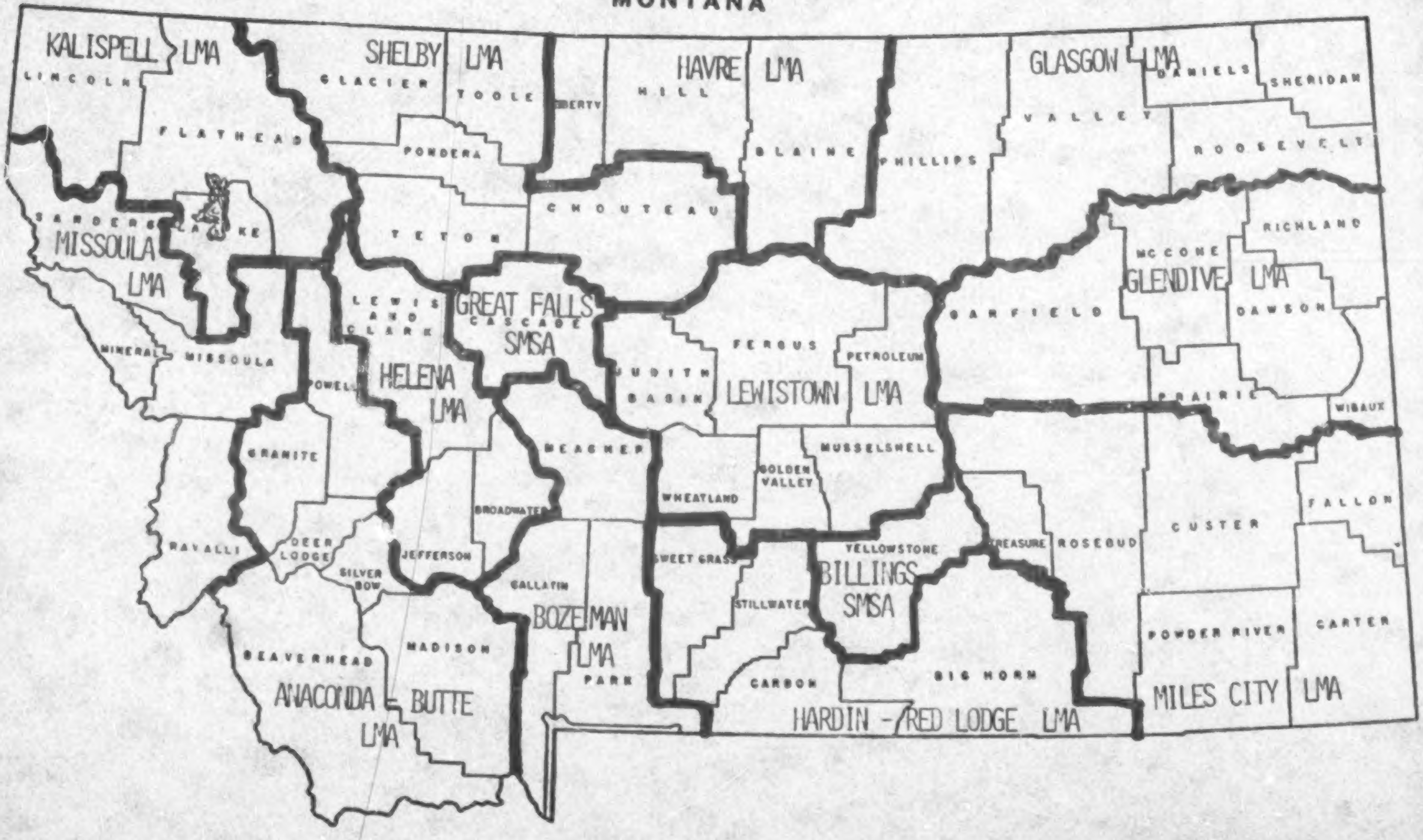
LABOR MARKET AREAS
IN
MONTANA


KALISPELL LMA
LINCOLN
FLATHEAD
SHELBY LMA
GLACIER
TOOLE
PONDERA
LIBERTY
HAVRE LMA
HILL
BLAINE
CHOUTEAU
GLASGOW LMA
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
VALLEY
ROOSEVELT
PHILLIPS
SANDERS
LAKE
MISSOULA LMA
TETON
RICHLAND
MCCONE
GLENDIVE LMA
DAWSON
GARFIELD
LEWIS AND CLARK
GREAT FALLS SMSA
CASCADE
MINERAL
MISSOULA
FERGUS
PETROLEUM
JUDITH BASIN
LEWISTOWN LMA
POWELL
HELENA LMA
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
GRANITE
MEAGHER
MUSSELSHELL
GOLDEN VALLEY
WHEATLAND
BROADWATER
FALLON
CUSTER
RAVALLI
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
JEFFERSON
SWEET GRASS
YELLOWSTONE
TREASURE
ROSEBUD
GALLATIN
BILLINGS SMSA
STILLWATER
BOZEMAN LMA
MADISON
BEAVERHEAD
POWDER RIVER
CARTER
PARK
CARBON
BIG HORN
ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA
MILES CITY LMA
HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA

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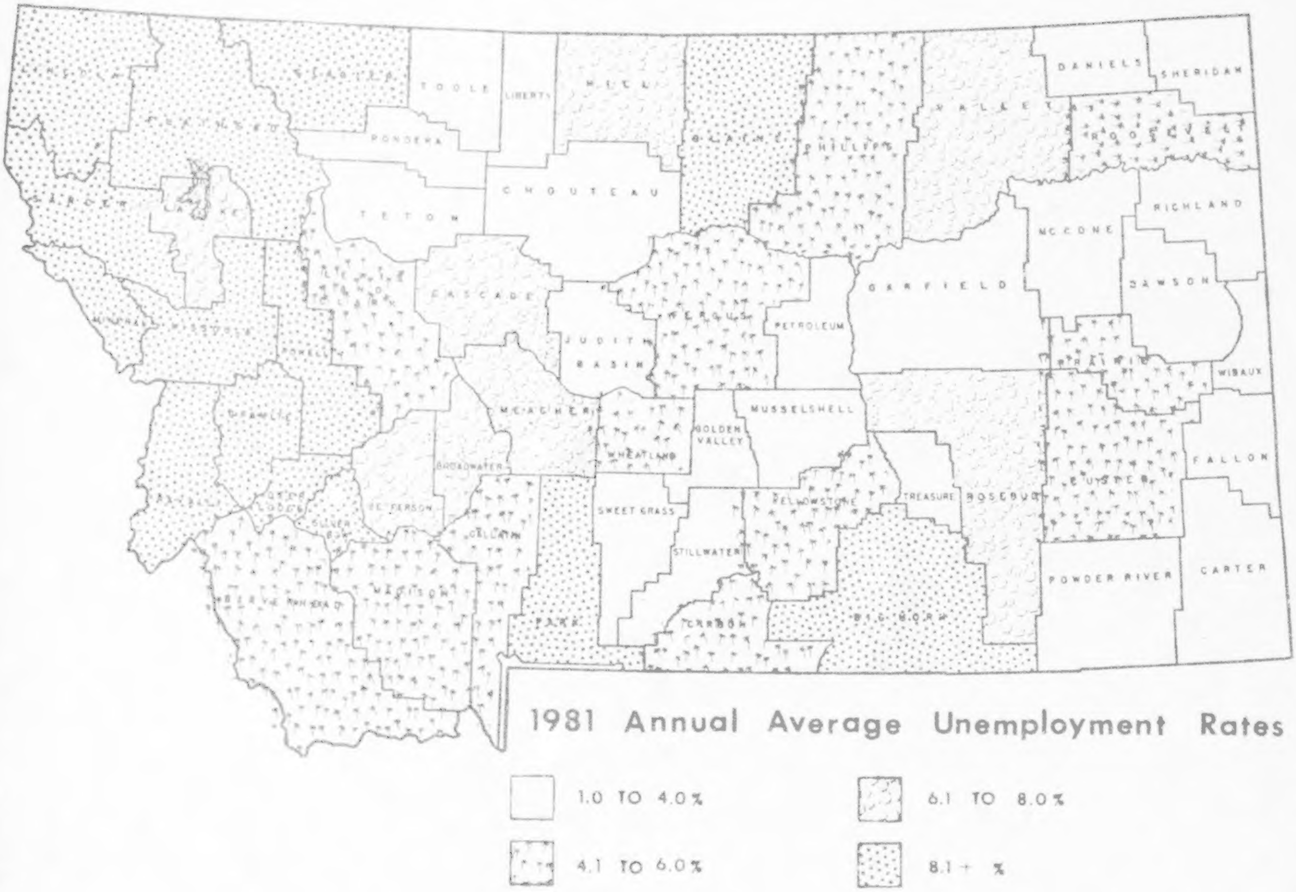
MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

4th Quarter 1982



1981 Annual Average Unemployment Rates

1.0 TO 4.0%
4.1 TO 6.0%
6.1 TO 8.0%
8.1+ %
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
ROOSEVELT
TOOLE
LIBERTY
HILL
BLAINE
PHILLIPS
VALLEY
PONDERA
TETON
CHOUTEAU
CASCADE
JUDITH BASIN
FERGUS
PETROLEUM
GARFIELD
MC CONE
RICHLAND
DAWSON
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
MEAGHER
WHEATLAND
GOLDEN VALLEY
MUSSELSHELL
BROADWATER
JEFFERSON
SILVER BOW
GALLATIN
MADISON
BEAVERHEAD
PARK
SWEET GRASS
STILLWATER
CARBON
YELLOWSTONE
TREASURE
ROSEBUD
BIG HORN
CUSTER
FALLON
POWDER RIVER
CARTER
MINERAL
MISSOULA
POWELL
GRANITE
DEER LODGE
RAVALLI

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(482-1204)

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Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

WOLF POINT
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Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

4th QTR. 1982

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

David L. Hunter, Commissioner

Volume 1 - Number 4

Produced by:
Research and Analysis Bureau
in cooperation with the
U.S. Department of Labor
Employment & Training Admin.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

9. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The SMSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

10. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

All Labor Force statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodolgy procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

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MT. Department of Labor and Industry
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, Montana 59624

Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	JAN. 1983 Forecast	DEC. 1982 Prelim	NOV. 1982 Revised	DEC. 1981 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	381.2	385.6	388.3	382.4
Employment	341.4	350.0	351.5	356.6
Unemployment	39.8	35.6	36.8	25.8
Unemployment Rate	10.4%	9.2%	9.5%	6.7%

Economic Highlights And Employment Outlook:

The fourth quarter continued the seasonal upswing in unemployed persons. November experienced quite a sharp rise in unemployed workers, causing a higher unemployment rate than December. January is the start of what is usually the worst three months of the year for unemployment, as the forecasted 10.4 percent unemployment rate demonstrates. The weather often is a major factor in how bad unemployment will be during the winter months. Whether the economy pushes toward recovery or continues to slide will be a large factor this winter in unemployment.

Montana's economic activity actually worsened between 1981 and 1982. Not only would 35,000 unemployed Montanans like to put this past year behind them, but also would scores of others who experienced further depressed product prices and higher operating costs.

From an employment perspective, a real disaster occurred in 1982. For the first time since comparable record keeping was started in 1962, the total non-agricultural wage and salary employment failed to improve over the previous year's employment. The few areas that did have small employment increases are heavy construction, retail trade, health services, and State education. The biggest employment losers in 1982 were mining, oil and gas, general construction, nearly all manufacturing, and federal and local government.

Montana usually lags behind the nation in the contraction of business cycles. Also Montana's economy in most of the past recessions, has not been as severely affected as the nation. The current recession has Montana firmly locked into a struggling economy that coincides with the national despair and is as severe as the whole country. How fast will Montana's economy move toward prosperity as compared to the national picture? History tells us Montana usually lags the nation in recovery. Hopefully Montana will buck the trend, but most likely not.

A problem plaguing recovery, probably more so than in past recessions, is the plight of those who have been laid off. People, companies, and government are accustomed to waiting out recessions and then happily resuming the old job. Many of those jobs are gone for good, and the workers won't be recalled as they were in bygone times when the economy began expanding.

Also, rehiring usually is a slow process in the rebuilding of the economy. Montana had about 35,000 unemployed in 1982 which is nearly 15,000 more than during the last recession of 1975. A reasonable recovery for the unemployed will probably take longer than the last recession.

Many of the predictions on how prosperity of the business cycle will evolve seem to indicate a slow growth pattern. Government factors will as usual play a major role. The Federal Reserve Board's concern for controlling inflation will hold a heavy hand in detaining rapid expansion. The federal government's huge national debt is considered a burden to recovery because much investment funds needed by the private sector will be used to finance the national debt. Also, inventories will be kept at low levels by businesses until confidence in a better economy exists.

Even if a recovery would soon start, there is an albatross hanging over the U.S. economy--that being the worldwide market. Fully one-fourth of all goods made in the United States are exported as are a large percentage of Montana's agricultural crops. Protectionism to stop or reduce imported goods could easily become part of the policy of worldwide countries. Also several countries are on the verge of large loan defaults. America's banks alone are vulnerable to more than $100 billion in loans. Another weakness in international trade is the high value of the dollar compared to other currencies--making foreign imports cheaper for American consumers and American exports more expensive for foreign buyers.

Not only does a recovery from the present recession appear to be a gradual process, but the whole decade of the 80's may well return to a slower growth pattern. The labor force expansion for Montana is anticipated to be slightly above 20 percent from 1980-1990. In the 1970-1980 period the labor force increased by 35 percent and the 1960-1970 growth was 8 percent. On the positive side, a slower growth often gives a more stable economy.

A major electrical power company revised their forecast of 3 percent to 2.6 percent for yearly electrical increases through 1995. Several expansion projects in the state have now been delayed, including a four year delay to the 330-megawatt coal-fired project near Great Falls.

The bottomless pit that the lumber and woods industry has been experiencing is starting to demonstrate general signs of recovery. Lumber products are increasing in prices to some degree. Most housing industry analysts expect a 30 percent increase in nationwide housing starts in 1983. Employment is still unstable, but callbacks are starting to improve. Timber accounts for about 70 percent of the sawmill operating cost, so access to low-cost timber is critical to companies hoping for a quick rebound from the recession.

Although the number of oil and gas wells drilled in 1982 was fourth highest in the state's history, an extremely rapid decline of activity created economic chaos. A recent auction of several drilling rigs managed to bring $19,000 for rigs that cost $125,000 two years ago. In the heart of the Williston Basin, Richland County's unemployment rate escalated from 3.1 percent in December 1981 to 9.6 percent in December 1982. On the bright side, Richland County still has the best success ratio of wildcat drilling with 60 percent positive results.

In 1982 a westward shift of activity occurred in oil and gas development. The Sweetgrass Arch and adjacent Sweetgrass Hills overtook the Williston Basin in the total number of wells drilled. Seismic surveying and land leasing reached an all time peak in the western Montana Overthrust Belt.

"Copper is king" is a statement that has for many years floated around Butte, but now the saying might be changed to "copper is a culprit". The massive layoffs by the copper company will end with the last 700 employees losing their jobs by June. In June, 1983, a "suspension" will stop all remaining operations of the mining and processing of copper ore from the Berkeley Pit, concentrator and general office in Butte. Management will reopen their facilities when the price of copper makes mining profitable.

A weak agricultural economy has persisted for three years. The farmers outlook for the next year does not appear good because of the state's and nation's record crops in 1982 and an expected weak overseas market. The government has added another agricultural program called Payment In Kind (PIK). The farmer who wishes to set aside additional acreage will be paid with grain that is in government storage. The PIK program is aimed at reducing the surplus grain stock. The Payment In Kind program is a short-time solution to aid agriculture. The depressed agriculture status has affected manufacturers of farm equipment perhaps more than other manufacturing. Several bankruptcies were filed and large layoffs were the result. Agriculture equipment manufacturing in Montana has, for the most part, come into existence in just the past three years.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

In 1982, two of the three months that had total building permits valued over one million dollars were in the fourth quarter. November's total value was the year's highest with $5.5 million. Also, November had the lowest number of residential permits for the year, with only one permit.

A realtors association noted strong real estate sales in the final quarter of 1982. A large number of sales have come from FHA and VA loans, which are sometimes easier to assume than other home loans. Average housing cost determined by the realtors has increased as follows: 1980-$47,609; 1981-$51,738; and 1982-$52,665.

The improvement of two hydroelectric dams and the building of a coal-fired power plant near Great Falls has been delayed. The power company noted a dwindling demand for power. When first announced, the $535.5 million, 330-megawatt power plant was expected to begin construction as early as 1985. Now 1990 has become the potential date to begin the project.

Expansion plans are aiding the construction industry. A tire dealer is adding 12,000 square feet of space for a truck tire center that will allow indoor changing. Several office buildings are being remodeled, including the Great Northern depot that will become an office for a gas company. Even a construction company decided to build a new office with a value of $1.25 million. An iron works structure that was built in 1908 has been converted into a restaurant and office space. About 70 people will be employed when the restaurant is fully operational.

A remodeling project just completed is a 64,000 square foot indoor mall in the downtown area. Eleven stores have opened or are in the process of completion. Nationally there is a growing acceptance of multi-level malls in downtown areas.

Great Falls International Airport has had a very active year. The first 10 month figures indicate a 35 percent increase in passengers over 1981. A big factor has been discount and reduced fares offered to travelers. Several months of the $10 fare war to Billings certainly was a boost. Also, another major airline began servicing the local airport in 1982.

Major cuts in staff are planned by the telephone company. In January, 85 personnel will be released and in August 1983, 100 additional jobs will be lost in Great Falls. The job reductions are brought about primarily by computer technology and consolidating operations to Helena and Billings.

Directors of the Economic Growth Council have entered into serious negotiations with a Canadian manufacturer of agricultural implements. The firm's representatives have visited the Great Falls area many times. It could produce 40-50 new jobs in the Great Falls economy during 1983 and after production gears up, this number would increase to 85-90.

A new $50 million coal-fired heating plant for MAFB moved toward the construction phase with contracts to be let. Construction, which is expected to begin next spring will continue until the fall of 1985. None of the hiring for the construction will be done through the base, but will be done with the contractors being selected through competitive bidding.

BILLINGS SMSA

The recession has not been as deep or as long here as it has been in the rest of the state or nationally. The unemployment rate for the area is about 2 percent greater than it was one year ago. This rate however, is about 3 percent lower than it is statewide. An increase in industrial activity will no doubt increase the demand for coal and oil and thus any economic recovery will probably be felt first in this area.

Manufacturing of nondurable goods reached its seasonal high employment during this quarter as the 1982 sugar campaign got into full swing. Sugar refining will continue through most of January with layoffs occuring for the seasonal people as soon as the beets from the fall harvest are gone. Beet price negotiations between one sugar company and the growers in the region have stalled. The company contends it lost $12 million dollars last year and may not operate its factories next year unless it gets better contract terms.

Building permits issued for the area in 1982 have surpassed 1981's both in number and in value. Total new construction through December of 1982 is 956 units valued at $51 million while 1981 had a total of 743 units valued at $33 million. Employment in construction trades however, was still estimated to be about 200 less than it was one year ago. With many projects in the planning and bidding stages the outlook for construction in 1983 continues to improve.

Some retail stores have been forced to close up shop due to a lack of business. Retailers report a late holiday season surge in buying that may help them turn a profit for the year.

City budget projections indicate a deficit of $2 million could be reached by 1984. Action to avoid these shortfalls are currently being considered by the local government. Alternatives being considered include: increasing the mill ceiling, raising service charges, enacting new taxes, significantly reducing city services and laying off more city employees.

ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA

The main economic activity reported in the Anaconda-Butte LMA is a number of new businesses in the Butte area. At the same time businesses on main street are reporting little activity and layoffs. New businesses in Butte include services, trade, and finance insurance and real estate sectors. In the trade industry some new businesses are: an optical store, fruit and vegetables market, health food store, gift shop, women's wear store, used book store, used record store, gold and silver exchange store, and a wine and liquor store. New businesses in the service industry include a new chiropractic clinic, two new hair care centers which together employ 22 persons, a car wash, miniature golf course, tire repair shop, and a film developing shop. The Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry added three new businesses in the Butte area. They were, a real estate business employing 4 persons, a investment brokerage firm, and an insurance agency. Another new business in Butte is a freight terminal which will employ six persons.

A mining company in Butte posted layoff notices for 28 employees effective 11-5-82. Other manufacturing firms have fluctuated in hours and reported layoffs during the 4th quarter of 1982. In Butte, a grocery store chain laid off six persons in their general office. The layoffs were due to some of its stores closing in Wyoming. Also, a motel and restaurant reported the layoff of 23 persons due to a remodeling project in the restaurant.

In Deer Lodge a mill closed in mid-September affecting 70 employees. In Dillon, a hair styling shop has opened and a sporting goods store has reported going out of business. A long-time hardware store in Anaconda has closed. The reason for the closure was not necessarily due to bad economic times, but due to a business move back in 1979.

Reduced payrolls were reported by an industrial minerals company in Dillon which produces talc. The October layoffs were the result of an inventory build-up. There were 44 persons affected by this economic slowdown. Later on in the fourth quarter four employees were recalled for maintenance.

Also in Dillon a lumber company announced the move to a four-day work week. The company also reported some layoffs for a period of one week. This is the story for most of the lumber and wood industry. Activity at the mills has been very sporadic.

A mining operation in Garrison shut down for a two week period and left nearly 100 persons out of work.

In Deer Lodge a 53 unit motel is under construction. The 49X245 foot structure is estimated to cost $897,684.

A $115,000 raquetball club is under construction at the country club in Butte. A new body shop is also going up in Butte, and a dental clinic for three dentists has been completed.

Overall the businesses in the Butte LMA have reported there is little activity and business is slower than expected for this time of year.

BOZEMAN LMA

The last large-scale layoff in Livingston came in August when nearly 100 railroad workers were laid off. This reduced their work force to 377 compared to a 1979 peak of over 1,000 employees. Notices were issued again to another 119 that their jobs were going to be eliminated. The cuts are attributed to the economic recession and the company's plan to increase productivity and efficiency.

Early increases in the number of initial claims for unemployment insurance was noted as workers in Yellowstone National Park received their annual layoff notices.

Sawmill employment in Livingston has been very cyclical as the market for lumber and prices keeps fluctuating. One restaurant closed 10-23-82, a clothing store is going out of business and a retail clothing/sporting equipment business has closed.

A new bank building, a film and t.v. building, a sewage treatment plant, a new mini mall and a new Farm Bureau building are still under construction in Bozeman. Also construction started this fall on a new restaurant, plus the remodeling of two downtown business buildings.

Another project in the Gallatin Valley was reported as construction started in Logan on a new truck stop ... will employ 12-14 workers.

Forty (40) employees have been terminated by a local mining firm in Ennis. A major department store in Bozeman plans to close their doors on January 22,1983 ... will affect 50 employees. Due to a lack of logs 20 employees have been temporarily laid off from a local sawmill. In Three Forks a local manufacturer has "furloughed" 63 people as the "economy has finally caught up to them" due to "poor housing starts".

An electronics assembly plant announced that 65 individuals employed by them are currently working part time. They may have their hours increased, as additional electronic assembly units wil be transferred to Bozeman from two other locations ... the potential may increase their number of employees back to previous levels of 250.

Eleven new small business starts were reported this quarter in Bozeman ... anticipate employment of 33-35 new employees. A new auto repair shop and a new sausage factory opened recently in Belgrade ... employes 5-6 people. Approximately four employees will be hired in Ennis as a new restaurant opened for business.

Several openings for seasonal employees were reported by the Bozeman Job Service as two major ski areas opened due to early winter snow conditions in November.

GLASGOW LMA

A gold mining operation near Zortman has laid off most of their staff. The annual quota of ore has been mined and with the low price on gold, the company is closing down the production until next spring.

Most construction projects have been halted by weather conditions. Inside work will continue on a 100 unit tribual housing project in the Wolf Point area.

A railroad affiliated truck transport company has closed its Glasgow office and has laid off three workers.

Also in Glasgow, a natural gas pipeline company has become fully operational and has established a maintenance office in Glasgow with a staff of about 15 workers. Retail trade and service sectors report business volume is generally below a year ago. Additional hiring during the Christmas season was minimal this year by the retail establishments.

GLENDIVE MA

Despite a decrease in the interest rate for common loans for new homes, local construction continues to slump and may not improve until spring of 1983 ... if then. A random survey conducted among local contractors and bankers revealed that the building industry has not benefited from the lower rate because of the depressed economy.

Although new home construction is down, there was some moderate commercial activity reported in this mideastern labor market area. A new $1,240,000 gymnasium is being constructed in Fairview for the East Fairview School and is targeted for completion by spring of 1983. The $1.4 million up-grade of a local grain elevator in Sidney is nearing completion. The modification of the facility will accomodate 52 car unit trains. It is anticipated to be in full operation by February 1, 1983.

A local firm in Glendive is building a pipeline to their storage tanks to store excess natural gas, plus a new roadway is under construction on Glendive's eastside.

Construction started in Sidney and Glendive on two new fast food restaurants. Each unit upon completion will accomodate approximately 50-60 new hires. Other projects included the building of a new warehouse office complex for a drilling company in Sidney, and some light remodeling of local business establishments.

The months of November and December had very little construction activity as winter weather had curtailed most jobs. Several contractors indicated that they are finding themselves with no anticipated jobs for the first time in 10-20 years.

The number of active oil drilling rigs working in Montana (including Williston Basin) has declined by 70% compared to 86 reported during the same period one year ago. This reduction in drilling activity continues to boost the unemployment rate in the LMA.

Callbacks by various drilling companies were temporary, primarily for them to maintain their leases. There was some work for various seismic crews, however it was sporadic due to weather conditions. Several Canadian drilling companies have moved their rigs to Canada due to more favorable programs adopted by the provincial governments.

The sugar beet harvest got off to a slow start due to bad weather conditions. By the third week of October the harvest ranged from 70-75% and by mid-November was about 98% finished. The delay in the harvesting of the beets also affected the manufacturing of the sugar, however it picked up and should continue into February.

In the retail/wholesale industry merchants were being cautious about hiring any new employees for the holiday season until they determined what the business trends were going to be like.

The number of business closures continue to be plagued by the economy in this area as a clothing store, a saddlery and a realty office closed their doors.

Hotels and motels are experiencing about 30-40% fewer occupancies compared to previous years. Although there were some brightners in the jobless picture for the months of July and August the area job situation for the last three months remains bleak as there were seven times the number of people out of jobs in the six-county area this year than last.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA

The 1982 harvest of sugar beets was completed this quarter. Negotiations between the beet growers and a sugar company on the price for the 1983 crop have stalled. If a settlement is not reached the growers in the area probably won't plant any beets this year.

Coal deals are being explored by the Crow Indian tribe. They are looking into the development of a coal fired generating plant and perhaps a synthetic fuels project. Currently, however, adequate supplies of oil and natural gas have made these alternative energy projects less attractive. In 1982 production of coal in Montana did not reach projected levels and some mines in the area have laid off their work force.

HAVRE LMA

A tractor manufacturing firm out of Havre is recalling some of its administrative personnel but has no plans for starting up production for a few months. The company is in the process of bidding on an Army Corps of Engineers job.

With only 9 employees working, a drilling rig manufacturing plant decided to close its doors. Previously the plant had employed 40 people. Plans are to reopen in a couple of years.

The Havre LMA reports a few business closures during the fourth quarter. They are: a Chinook clothing store, and a Havre bed and bath store, auto dealer, and department store.

Construction projects in Havre include two grain loading facilities. Also a remodeling project is underway at the College. Other construction projects in the Havre area are the Junior High School building and a new clinic.

Most new businesses in the area are trade related businesses. They include: a music and sound store, jewelry store, chinese restaurant, wig shop and a art gallery. Other new businesses includes two tax consulting businesses...One in Rudyard and one in Chinook and one in a new laundry center in Chinook. A new doctor has opened a practice in Havre. He is a head and neck specialist.

Employment may be coming to the Havre area. A bomber radar scoring site has been set up north of Havre and if funding is granted and the location is adequate, there may be 70 military personnel employed.

HELENA LMA

A lime plant in the Townsend area reports that they are operational, and anticipates that they will be in full production by late November or early December. Twenty-one employees are working full time---more may be hired later depending on the demand for their product.

A local cement company announced plans to terminate 68 hourly employees early in January until the spring construction season. The shutdown is part of a trend nationwide prompted by the sluggish economy.

About 45 sawmill workers were laid off again in the Townsend area. The planer with 20 employees will continue that operation for another 6-8 weeks. The declining need for lumber and high interest rates are still troubling the sawmill industry.

The construction of the new Workers Compensation building got under full way this quarter. Meanwhile construction is continuing for a local business machine company and the remodeling of two other downtown buildings is still progressing.

Despite the cold weather, roofers and other repairers continue to finish jobs created by the severe hail storm that caused heavy damage to home, cars, commercial buildings, and other property. Governmental agencies are still rifing employees due to the reduction of Federal & State funds as verified by the local Job Service office.

Forty-five workers with a local utility will be furloughed in December along with a local saw mill in Helena that will lay off 50-60 employees.

Bankruptcy was filed by a major clothing store in Helena. Their final day of operation was December 31, 1982. Another clothing store announced that they also will be folding this quarter.

Retail sales remained stable, probably due to the insurance money that was made available to home and commercial owners. Hunting season followed by the holiday season plus the influx of lawmakers and lobbyists appears to spur retail sales. However, hiring activities will be very modest as employers are still very cautious.

Early snow and cold weather play a dominant role in layoffs, especially outdoor employment. However winter recreational activities start to pick up especially for clothing and sport equipment stores, eating establishments, service stations etc. Nine regular, one temporary, and two employees on contracts started their employment at a local ski area.

KALISPELL LMA

The Kalispell labor market area (LMA) is comprised of Flathead, Lincoln and Lake counties, essentially the extreme northwest corner of the state. The area's economy is largely dependent on lumber products, tourism, mining, small manufacturing, and associated retail and service businesses. The area's climate and beautiful surroundings attract many people looking for jobs....jobs which are extremely hard to come by.

The fourth quarter of 1982 started with 4858 people unemployed in the three counties (12.4% of the labor force), and ended with 5491 unemployed (14.1%).... making the Kalispell LMA the area with the highest unemployment rate in the state. Lincoln county's December rate was 19.4%, the second highest in the state.

Area businesses looked to Christmas buying, Christmas tree sales, and winter resort activity for a shot in the arm. Although retail/wholesale sales increased somewhat, the overall low state of the area economy kept them from being a real boom. Several new businesses opened, while others were closing down.

Agricultural businesses finished up harvests and prepared for the winter....except the Christmas tree industry. The demand for trees in the U.S. was only slightly decreased. However, new Mexican trade policies curtailed shipments of trees to Mexico. This caused a significant decrease in demand for wild grown trees.

Other wood products firms are still operating from week to week....waiting for demand to increase significantly. As interest rates have fallen somewhat demand is gradually picking up. By the end of the quarter many area firms were optimistic about recalling workers starting in January or February....hoping the increase in demand would be long term.

As normal, construction activity dropped off during the quarter due to weather. Looking at the year as a whole construction activity remained strong. The total spent on construction through November 1982 was $9.2 million compared to $6.4 million in 1981 and $9.9 million in 1980. Most of this activity came from multifamily housing and commercial projects. The residential activity was largely limited to remodels, and do-it-yourselfers' projects.

Winter activity resorts started hiring during the quarter with most looking for a good year....if the weather cooperates.

The Troy silver-copper mine continues to show a profit and gives employement to 340 area residents....putting $9.2 million annually into the area economy from payroll alone.

If interest rates stay down, spring may bring new life to the area's woods products and associated industries.

LEWISTOWN LMA

Most components of the Lewistown area economy slowed during the fourth quarter. The major portion of this decrease in activity was the normal seasonal slowdown.

Agriculture slowed considerably as area farmers and ranchers finished up the harvest and other summer activities. Most ag activity this quarter was in winter crop seeding and preparation for winter cattle feeding.

Area manufacturers were affected by the state and national economic slump. Two lumber mills closed completely until their inventories are decreased. About 45 workers have been idled by the temporary shutdowns. On the plus side, operations were nearly back to normal at the drywall plant, and an aircraft manufacturer is considering locating a plant in Lewistown.

Construction activity has generally slowed due to weather conditions. Most housing, street repair, and sewer projects have halted until better weather arrives. The inside remodeling of a Lewistown motel is continuing with a projected completion date of April/May 1983.

Christmas sales brought a much needed boost to area retailers. For many retailers this Christmas was a make or break situation. The next few months will tell if the Christmas sales volume was enough. Holiday sales couldn't have helped a Lewistown automobile dealer that closed permanently. Even with the slump in retailing several new businesses opened during the quarter. They were a variety store, video shop, appliance and t.v. store, and a sandwich shop.

MILES CITY LMA

The unemployment rate for the area, while still less than the statewide rate, is much higher than it has been for several years. A worldwide surplus of fuel has caused layoffs in petroleum, natural gas and coal mining. This, in turn, affects the entire economy of the area. Many unemployed people continue to move into the area hoping to find work. When they are unable to find a job they file for unemployment benefits causing a dramatic increase in the number of Interstate Benefits being claimed at the local Job Service offices.

Construction experienced its normal seasonal slowdown this quarter as the weather became wet and cold. Very little work is going on with the exception of the continuing project of the coal fired generating plants at Colstrip. Thirteen building permits were issued in Miles City in November of this year compared with twenty in November of 1981.

Businesses throughout the area are feeling the effects of the slowdown in petroleum exploration. Several retail stores have cut back employee hours or laid people off. A few stores closed their doors due to lack of business. Christmas buying was about the same as last year, but not enough to make up for lack of sales over the rest of the year.

MISSOULA LMA

As the prime interest rate continues to drop, real estate sales started an upward swing and the area's estimated September unemployment rate made a modest decrease of 0.6 percent from August's 10.2%. This trend provided some optimism that maybe the soft economy in the LMA area may soon show signs of steady recovery.

Just as rapid as the residential real estate sales increased in September, they began to start a dramatic drop downward in October. Sales remained low for the rest of the report period, with residential sales down by $4 million this year to date (October) and $51.6 million compared to 1981 sales (October).

Although prognosis of the economy may indicate that nationally we are bottoming out of the recession, the known fact locally is the Missoula area's economy is still in a deep slump.

The Missoula LMA includes Missoula, Mineral, Sanders and Ravalli counties. In this area the estimated unemployment rates for the months of October, November and December continued to climb. Traditionally unemployment rises this time of year and stays relatively high throughout the winter because of the type of industries that are affected such as construction, logging and tourism. Presently, three of the four counties in the LMA are represented in Montana's 6 counties that has the highest unemployment rates. They are: Mineral, Ravalli and Sanders counties.

Orders for lumber products are still below the trend for the rest of the lumber industry in the northwest, and projections are expected to remain "sub-par" through 1983.

Other contributing factors also help spur on the problems of high unemployment as railroad officials announced that they will trim their work force another 4% in the coming months. A local hardware store in Hamilton began it's liquidation sale ... an apparent victim of economic hard-times. A major sawmill in Sanders Co. has laid off 62 employees due to a lack of logs. An official in Superior indicated that if markets for lumber and chips do not improve, about 50 workers will be laid off as production ceases ... may eventually affect 125 employees.

The market for wood chips has toppled throughout the northwest as a local pulp mill has cut the price it pays for chips, and has curtailed the amount it buys from some 40 sawmills. The chips are a by-product of lumber and usually makes the difference between profit and loss for the mills.

Ninety jobs involving an annual payroll of $1.3 million will be lost in Missoula as a local utility reorganizes their operations. Three employees were terminated as a local pizza shop closed. A home furnishing store in Lolo is closing after about two years of operations and a major car dealership has closed their doors. Additional layoffs were noted in the log home building industry despite the decrease in the mortgage rate ... new orders are not being received.

Some sectors of the local economy appear to be strengthening as retail sales appear to be up which may be an improvement in consumer confidence. However other economic indicators are basically unchanged, or showing mixed results.

On the bright side, the pulp mill in Missoula will resume full production by December 31, 1982. They will add 20 new entry-level jobs that will bring the number of employees to 700 when running at full capacity. An improved market for the liner board has created the demand to keep up production for at least one month.

A new log sale near Thompson Falls has brightened the holidays for some 40-50 workers ... should continue through the winter months. A new cookie factory in Missoula started production in mid-December with a crew of 10 employees ... eventually will expand to 80 within the near future.

Construction on new additions for two local hospitals is now underway. A new business venture recently hired 8 employees to work for a grocery warehouse that takes telephone orders and makes deliveries. A local plumbing firm received a bid of $254,000 to construct an underground irrigation project north of Stevensville. Work started in mid-October. Work on a new $1 million bank is nearing completion plus construction has started on a new water tank for the town of Thompson Falls.

Increased employment levels in the Hamilton area with the harvesting of apples and in Thompson Falls with a local tree nursery was noted in the ag industry.

Winter recreational activities started up for three ski areas: Lost Trail out of Hamilton, Marshall and Sno-Bowl in Missoula. Employment is expected to exceed 41 employees.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA

A shovel manufacturing company in Chester is trying to get technical assistance through the Department of Commerce. The company was forced to file a Chapter 11 bankruptcy reorganization last spring. Since that time the firm has been closed.

In the Cut Bank area a local oilfield pumpjack manufacturer has plans for expansion. Now employing 8 persons, expansion may mean 25 employees. Oilfield activity has been minimal in other areas but expected to pick up as tribal officals and oil companies come to an agreement on mineral rights and taxation. Closures include an oil company in the Shelby area and a trailer manufacturer in Conrad.

Construction in the LMA includes five new homes in Cut Bank and continued work on the 20 duplexes and 2 laundry units in Browning. Shelby has a number of construction projects underway during the fourth quarter. They include: remodeling of the Civic Center, a $90,000 addition to a medical clinic, the Sunburst elementary school project which amounts to about $750,000, an office building amounting to $185,000 and a $47,000 warehouse project for a pop distributor.

Agriculture activity consisted of the completion of crop harvest and the hiring of some farm hands. The Shelby-Cut Bank LMA reports steady activity in the retail business during the 4th quarter.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1980		1981		1982	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7	282.5	282.1
February	236.4	236.5	263.2	263.5	283.4	282.9
March	239.8	239.9	265.1	265.2	283.1	282.5
April	242.5	242.6	266.8	266.8	284.3	283.7
May	244.9	245.1	269.0	269.1	287.1	286.5
June	247.6	247.8	271.3	271.4	290.6	290.1
July	247.8	248.0	274.4	274.6	292.2	291.8
August	249.4	249.6	276.5	276.5	292.8	292.4
September	251.7	251.9	279.3	279.1	293.3	292.8
October	253.9	254.1	279.9	279.7	294.1	293.6
November	256.2	256.4	280.7	280.4	293.6	293.2
December	258.4	258.7	281.5	281.1	292.4	292.0
Dec-to-Dec %	12.4%	12.5%	8.9%	8.7%	3.9%	3.9%
AVERAGE:	246.8	247.0	272.4	272.3	289.1	288.6
Ann Avg %	13.5%	13.5%	10.4%	10.2%	6.1%	6.0%

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Current Population
Survey Data

Residence Data

TABLE I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	Employment			Unemployment			Labor Manage -ment Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/		
						Montana	U.S.	
1981								
January	357.6	329.4	309.1	20.3	28.2	7.9%	8.2%	*
February	361.0	330.7	308.6	22.1	30.3	8.4%	8.0%	.1
March	367.7	339.4	312.9	26.5	28.3	7.7%	7.7%	*
April	378.7	351.5	318.9	32.6	27.2	7.2%	7.0%	*
May	382.7	357.6	324.0	33.6	25.1	6.6%	7.1%	.4
June	395.7	367.3	329.0	38.3	28.4	7.2%	7.7%	.4
July	397.4	371.6	330.7	40.9	25.8	6.5%	7.3%	.4
August	399.8	375.5	331.7	43.8	24.3	6.1%	7.2%	.4
September	386.6	364.3	330.1	34.2	22.3	5.8%	7.3%	*
October	382.1	360.4	331.4	29.0	21.7	5.7%	7.5%	*
November	380.2	355.7	330.7	25.0	24.5	6.4%	7.9%	*
December	382.4	356.6	335.1	21.5	25.8	6.7%	8.3%	*
Avg.	381.0	355.0	324.4	30.6	26.0	6.9%	7.6%	*
1982								
January	381.0	343.9	324.1	19.8	37.1	9.7%	9.4%	*
February	387.1	345.8	324.3	21.5	41.3	10.7%	9.6%	*
March	389.9	349.3	323.4	25.9	40.6	10.4%	9.5%	*
April	389.6	353.7	321.9	31.8	35.9	9.2%	9.2%	*
May	389.3	356.2	323.4	32.8	33.1	8.5%	9.1%	.8
June	396.4	360.5	323.2	37.3	35.9	9.1%	9.8%	*
July	387.8	359.4	316.6	42.8	30.2	8.5%	9.6%	*
August	389.5	359.4	316.6	42.8	30.2	7.7%	9.6%	*
September	387.6	358.8	325.5	33.3	28.9	7.4%	9.7%	*
October	387.7	355.6	327.3	28.3	32.1	8.3%	9.9%	*
November	388.3	351.5	327.1	24.4	36.8	9.5%	10.4%	*
December	385.6	350.0	329.0	21.0	35.6	9.2%	10.5%	*
Avg.	388.1	353.1	323.0	30.1	35.0	9.0%		*
1983								
January	381.2	341.4	322.1	19.3	39.8	10.4%		*
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.
* Under 50. Current month is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

TABLE II

M O N T A N A

Statewide Employment by Industry
(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Net Changes to Current Month from: Nov. 1982	Net Changes to Current Month from: Dec. 1981
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	385.6	388.3	387.7	-2.7	3.2
EMPLOYED PERSONS	350.0	351.5	355.6	-1.5	-6.6
Persons Employed in Agriculture	21.0	24.4	28.3	-3.4	-.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	35.6	36.8	32.1	-1.2	9.8
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	9.2%	9.5%	8.3%	-.3	2.5
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	9.0%	9.9%	9.4%	-.9	2.5
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	279.2	280.6	282.7	-1.4	-13.3
MANUFACTURING	20.1	20.8	21.7	-.7	-3.7
Durable Goods	11.1	11.7	12.3	-.6	-3.6
24 Lumber and Wood Products	7.0	7.4	7.5	-.4	-2.2
33 Primary Metal Industries	1.6	1.6	1.7	0	-.4
Other Durable Goods	2.5	2.7	3.1	-.2	-1.0
Nondurable Goods	9.1	9.1	9.5	0	-.1
20 Food and Kindred Products	3.9	3.9	4.2	0	-.2
27 Printing and Publishing	2.3	2.3	2.4	0	-.1
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	.9	.9	1.0	0	.1
Other Nondurable Goods	2.0	2.0	1.9	0	.2
MINING	9.2	9.7	9.8	-.5	-2.9
10 Metal Mining	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	-.3
12&14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.1	2.1	2.2	0	-.3
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	5.1	5.5	5.7	-.4	-2.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	11.9	12.6	13.8	-.7	-1.9
15 General Building Contractors	3.1	3.5	4.3	-.4	-1.3
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	3.6	4.0	4.4	-.4	-.3
17 Special Trade Contractors	5.2	5.1	5.1	.1	-.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.2	21.5	21.9	.7	-.8
40 Railroad Transportation	5.0	5.0	5.1	0	-.3
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	8.0	7.4	7.6	.6	.7
48&49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.2	9.2	9.2	0	-1.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	75.6	76.8	77.3	-1.2	-1.8
Wholesale Trade	18.2	18.1	18.3	.1	-.4
Retail Trade	57.4	58.7	59.0	-1.3	-1.4
53&56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Access	8.9	8.7	8.3	.2	-1.2
54 Food Stores	7.6	7.8	7.7	-.2	-.7
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.0	7.2	7.4	-.2	-.6
58 Eating and Drinking Places	23.1	23.7	24.3	-.6	1.0
52,57,59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	10.9	11.3	11.3	-.4	.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.0	12.0	12.0	0	-.7
SERVICES	56.6	56.0	56.1	.6	-1.1
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	7.2	6.9	6.5	.3	-.8
72 Personal Services	2.6	2.7	2.7	-.1	-.1
80 Medical and other Health Services	20.4	20.3	20.2	.1	.3
Other Services	26.2	26.2	26.6	0	-.7
GOVERNMENT	71.6	71.2	70.0	.4	-.3
91 Federal Government	13.4	13.6	13.4	-.2	-.6
92 State Colleges and Universities	10.7	10.7	10.5	0	2.2
92 Other State Government	10.2	10.2	10.3	0	.4
93 Local Education	24.7	24.1	23.2	.6	-.2
93 Other Local Government	12.5	12.5	12.7	0	-2.2

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE III-A

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Net Changes to Current Month from: Nov. 1982	Net Changes to Current Month from: Dec. 1981
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	62.2	61.9	61.9	.3	2.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	58.0	57.8	58.2	.2	1.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	1.1	1.3	-.1	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	4.2	4.1	3.7	.1	1.7
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	6.7%	6.6%	5.9%	.1	2.6
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	6.7%	7.1%	6.8%	-.4	2.6
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	49.1	49.3	49.5	-.2	-.2
Manufacturing	4.0	4.1	4.4	-.1	-.4
Contract Construction	2.3	2.6	2.4	-.3	-.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.6	4.3	2.4	.3	.1
Trade	16.1	16.2	16.3	-.1	-.3
Wholesale Trade	5.2	5.3	5.3	-.1	-.2
Retail Trade	10.8	10.9	11.0	-.1	-.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	0
Services and Mining	11.3	11.5	11.4	-.2	-.2
Government	8.3	8.1	8.1	.2	.8
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.7	0	.1
State and Local Government	6.5	6.3	6.4	.2	.7

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE III-B

GREAT FALLS SMSA (Cascade County)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Net Changes to Current Month from: Nov. 1982	Net Changes to Current Month from: Dec. 1981
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	35.0	35.5	38.5	-.5	-.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	32.1	32.2	32.5	-.1	-.7
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.8	1.0	1.1	-.2	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.9	3.3	2.9	-.4	.6
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	8.3%	9.2%	8.3%	-.9	1.9
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	8.3%	9.6%	9.2%	-1.3	1.9
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	28.7	29.0	29.2	-.3	-1.7
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0	-.2
Contract Construction	1.2	1.3	1.6	-.1	-.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	2.1	2.1	2.1	0	.1
Trade	9.5	9.6	9.8	-.1	-.7
Wholesale Trade	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	-.1
Retail Trade	6.5	6.6	6.7	-.1	-.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	-.3
Services and Mining	7.4	7.5	7.2	-.1	0
Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	0	-.5
Federal Government	1.7	1.7	1.7	0	.1
State and Local Government	3.5	3.5	3.6	0	-.5

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE IV

Montana Labor Market Areas 1/

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate 2/		
	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982
STATEWIDE	385.6	388.3	387.7	350.0	351.5	355.6	35.6	36.8	32.1	9.2	9.5	8.3
Great Falls SMSA	35.0	35.5	35.4	32.1	32.2	32.5	2.9	3.3	2.9	8.3	9.2	8.3
Billings SMSA	62.2	61.9	61.9	58.0	57.8	58.2	4.2	4.1	3.7	6.7	6.6	5.9
Western District 3/	196.7	198.0	195.7	175.4	175.7	176.9	21.3	22.3	18.8	10.8	11.3	9.6
Eastern District	188.9	190.3	192.0	174.6	175.8	178.7	14.3	14.5	13.3	7.6	7.6	6.9
ANACONDA-BUTTE	33.9	34.2	33.9	30.1	29.9	30.3	3.8	4.3	3.6	11.2	12.6	10.6
BOZEMAN	28.9	28.8	28.3	26.3	26.1	26.3	2.6	2.7	2.0	9.1	9.3	7.2
GLASGOW	17.6	17.9	18.3	16.2	16.5	17.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	8.1	8.0	7.0
GLENDIVE	17.7	17.7	18.0	16.2	16.2	16.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	8.6	8.6	8.2
HARDIN-RED LODGE	12.1	12.4	12.9	11.1	11.4	12.0	1.0	1.0	.9	8.2	8.2	7.0
HAVRE	12.9	13.0	13.1	11.9	11.9	12.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	8.1	8.4	7.7
HELENA	30.9	31.0	30.0	28.5	28.4	27.9	2.4	2.6	2.1	7.9	8.3	7.1
KALISPELL	39.0	39.2	39.2	33.5	33.7	34.3	5.5	5.5	4.9	14.1	13.9	12.4
LEWISTOWN	11.0	11.3	11.5	10.1	10.4	10.7	.9	.9	.8	8.5	7.8	7.2
MILES CITY	17.6	17.8	18.0	16.5	16.7	16.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.4	6.2	6.0
MISSOULA	49.1	49.6	48.9	43.3	43.6	43.9	5.8	6.0	5.0	11.8	12.0	10.2
SHELBY-CUT BANK	17.7	17.9	18.3	16.4	16.5	17.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	7.4	8.0	7.3

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on map on inside back cover.
2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.
3/ Western congressional district includes Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County.

TABLE V-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA DECEMBER 1982

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	385581	349985	35596	9.2
CASCADE	34973	32064	2909	8.3
YELLOWSTONE	62186	57992	4194	6.7
BEAVERHEAD	4252	3941	311	7.3
BIG HORN	5075	4603	472	9.3
BLAINE	2913	2596	317	10.9
BROADWATER	1735	1570	165	9.5
CARBON	3270	3035	235	7.2
CARTER	764	728	36	4.7
CHOUTEAU	2654	2534	120	4.5
CUSTER	6137	5719	418	6.8
DANIELS	1498	1428	70	4.7
DAWSON	6741	6143	598	8.9
DEER LODGE	4966	4301	665	13.4
FALLON	2425	2301	124	5.1
FERGUS	5843	5338	505	8.6
FLATHEAD	24016	20783	3233	13.5
GALLATIN	22091	20338	1753	7.9
GARFIELD	819	793	26	3.2
GLACIER	5660	4986	674	11.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	369	337	32	8.7
GRANITE	1085	957	128	11.8
HILL	9018	8343	675	7.5
JEFFERSON	2683	2364	319	11.9
JUDITH BASIN	1064	990	74	7.0
LAKE	7955	7062	893	11.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	26460	24520	1940	7.3
LIBERTY	991	942	49	4.9
LINCOLN	7021	5656	1365	19.4
MC CONE	1266	1232	34	2.7
MADISON	2433	2192	241	9.9
MEAGHER	1089	941	148	13.6
MINERAL	1675	1176	499	29.8
MISSOULA	35458	32162	3296	9.3
MUSSELSHELL	2235	2008	227	10.2
PARK	5749	5011	738	12.8
PETROLEUM	268	258	10	3.7
PHILLIPS	2735	2430	305	11.2
PONDERA	3442	3247	195	5.7
POWDER RIVER	1242	1185	57	4.6
POWELL	3218	2855	363	11.3
PRAIRIE	748	699	49	6.6
RAVALLI	8184	6895	1289	15.8
RICHLAND	7427	6715	712	9.6
ROOSEVELT	5436	5048	388	7.1
ROSEBUD	6692	6224	468	7.0
SANDERS	3739	3019	720	19.3
SHERIDAN	3541	3302	239	6.7
SILVER BOW	17895	15819	2076	11.6
STILLWATER	2312	2089	223	9.6
SWEET GRASS	1407	1342	65	4.6
TETON	3030	2864	166	5.5
TOOLE	2906	2746	160	5.5
TREASURE	394	373	21	5.3
VALLEY	4445	4023	422	9.5
WHEATLAND	1274	1186	88	6.9
WIBAUX	677	580	97	14.3

TABLE V-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA NOVEMBER 1982

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	388308	351498	36810	9.5
CASCADE	35524	32247	3277	9.2
YELLOWSTONE	61842	57789	4053	6.6
BEAVERHEAD	4389	4049	340	7.7
BIG HORN	5364	4867	497	9.3
BLAINE	2924	2612	312	10.7
BROADWATER	1696	1546	150	8.8
CARBON	3224	2981	243	7.5
CARTER	798	768	30	3.8
CHOUTEAU	2745	2640	105	3.8
CUSTER	6115	5760	355	5.8
DANIELS	1496	1455	41	2.7
DAWSON	6729	6142	587	8.7
DEER LODGE	4929	4204	725	14.7
FALLON	2393	2281	112	4.7
FERGUS	5984	5493	491	8.2
FLATHEAD	24024	20740	3284	13.7
GALLATIN	21873	20100	1773	8.1
GARFIELD	844	826	18	2.1
GLACIER	5770	4995	775	13.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	392	373	19	4.8
GRANITE	1144	980	164	14.3
HILL	9064	8322	742	8.2
JEFFERSON	2723	2412	311	11.4
JUDITH BASIN	1153	1071	82	7.1
LAKE	8004	7124	880	11.0
LEWIS AND CLARK	26522	24425	2097	7.9
LIBERTY	1032	988	44	4.3
LINCOLN	7103	5816	1287	18.1
MC CONE	1324	1265	59	4.5
MADISON	2490	2257	233	9.4
MEAGHER	1116	980	136	12.2
MINERAL	1766	1288	478	27.1
MISSOULA	35745	32206	3539	9.9
MUSSELSHELL	2217	2012	205	9.2
PARK	5808	5049	759	13.1
PETROLEUM	278	273	5	1.8
PHILLIPS	2810	2504	306	10.9
PONDERA	3484	3286	198	5.7
POWDER RIVER	1299	1231	68	5.2
POWELL	3372	2875	497	14.7
PRAIRIE	772	726	46	6.0
RAVALLI	8315	7017	1298	15.6
RICHLAND	7408	6663	745	10.1
ROOSEVELT	5516	5064	452	8.2
ROSEBUD	6809	6282	527	7.7
SANDERS	3778	3131	647	17.1
SHERIDAN	3564	3357	207	5.8
SILVER BOW	17952	15583	2369	13.2
STILLWATER	2328	2111	217	9.3
SWEET GRASS	1466	1411	55	3.8
TETON	3037	2896	141	4.6
TOOLE	2937	2721	216	7.4
TREASURE	406	392	14	3.4
VALLEY	4541	4106	435	9.6
WHEATLAND	1284	1199	85	6.6
WIBAUX	686	607	79	11.5

TABLE V-C

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA OCTOBER 1982

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	387778	355642	32136	8.3
CASCADE	35452	32517	2935	8.3
YELLOWSTONE	61828	58169	3659	5.9
BEAVERHEAD	4509	4279	230	5.1
BIG HORN	5637	5174	463	8.2
BLAINE	2971	2707	264	8.9
BROADWATER	1708	1578	130	7.6
CARBON	3305	3082	223	6.7
CARTER	872	828	44	5.0
CHOUTEAU	2927	2801	126	4.3
CUSTER	6118	5800	318	5.2
DANIELS	1546	1513	33	2.1
DAWSON	6718	6194	524	7.8
DEER LODGE	4727	4081	646	13.7
FALLON	2523	2336	187	7.4
FERGUS	6113	5623	490	8.0
FLATHEAD	24083	21171	2912	12.1
GALLATIN	21456	20097	1359	6.3
GARFIELD	893	863	30	3.4
GLACIER	5854	5093	761	13.0
GOLDEN VALLEY	409	388	21	5.1
GRANITE	1142	1017	125	10.9
HILL	9101	8386	715	7.9
JEFFERSON	2666	2439	227	8.5
JUDITH BASIN	1193	1125	68	5.7
LAKE	8038	7285	753	9.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	25695	23910	1785	6.9
LIBERTY	1062	1032	30	2.8
LINCOLN	6999	5806	1193	17.0
MC CONE	1365	1317	48	3.5
MADISON	2537	2400	137	5.4
MEAGHER	1080	989	91	8.4
MINERAL	1741	1482	259	14.9
MISSOULA	35156	32119	3037	8.6
MUSSELSHELL	2211	2057	154	7.0
PARK	5775	5199	576	10.0
PETROLEUM	298	287	11	3.7
PHILLIPS	2835	2625	210	7.4
PONDERA	3535	3373	162	4.6
POWDER RIVER	1337	1280	57	4.3
POWELL	3187	2872	315	9.9
PRAIRIE	795	769	26	3.3
RAVALLI	8297	7157	1140	13.7
RICHLAND	7490	6718	772	10.3
ROOSEVELT	5569	5114	455	8.2
ROSEBUD	6642	6201	441	6.6
SANDERS	3761	3180	581	15.4
SHERIDAN	3689	3504	185	5.0
SILVER BOW	17803	15659	2144	12.0
STILLWATER	2346	2205	141	6.0
SWEET GRASS	1575	1498	77	4.9
TETON	3163	3037	126	4.0
TOOLE	2902	2739	163	5.6
TREASURE	435	409	26	6.0
VALLEY	4644	4251	393	8.5
WHEATLAND	1330	1240	90	6.8
WIBAUX	735	667	68	9.3

TABLE VI

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT			TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON					
				DEC. 1982 1/		NOV. 1982		OCT. 1982	
	DEC. 1/ 1982	NOV. 1982	OCT. 1982	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE
(Establishment Data)									
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	134.0	133.9	132.9	279.2	48.0%	280.6	47.7%	282.7	47.0%
Manufacturing.........................	2.8	2.8	2.9	20.1	13.9%	20.8	13.5%	21.7	13.4%
Mining................................	.4	.4	.4	9.2	4.3%	9.7	4.1%	9.8	4.1%
Contract Construction.................	1.9	1.9	1.9	11.9	16.0%	12.6	15.1%	13.8	13.8%
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	4.4	4.4	4.4	22.2	19.8%	21.5	20.5%	21.9	20.1%
Wholesale & Retail Trade..............	33.9	34.0	33.8	75.6	44.8%	76.8	44.3%	77.3	43.7%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate......	8.0	8.0	8.0	12.0	66.7%	12.0	66.7%	12.0	66.7%
Services..............................	38.8	38.7	38.3	56.6	68.6%	56.0	69.1%	56.1	68.3%
Government 2/.........................	43.8	43.8	43.2	71.6	61.2%	71.2	61.5%	70.0	61.7%

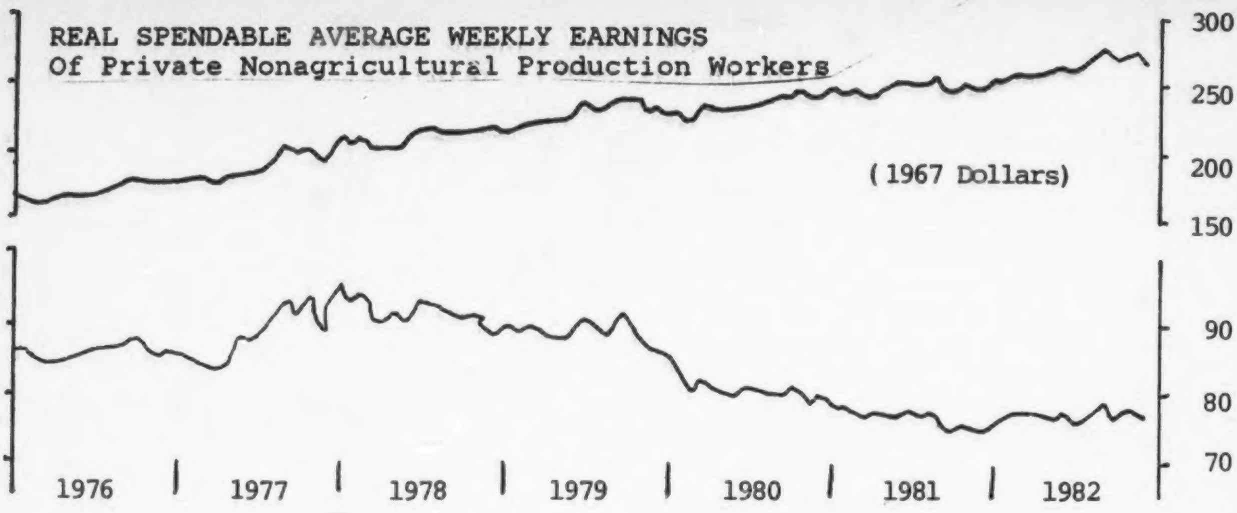
1/ Current month preliminary.

2/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.

Revised to 1981 Benchmarks. Establishment series began January 1974.

Prepared by the Department of Labor and Industry, Research & Analysis Bureau.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS



	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$266.40	$269.92	$272.57
Taxes Withheld 3/	42.84	43.76	44.44
Spendable Earnings	223.56	226.16	228.13
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	147.00	149.02	150.43
Real Spendable Earnings	76.56	77.14	77.70

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1982	1981	1980	1982	1981	1980
January	255.84	245.28	232.60	76.47	78.44	84.36
February	258.96	247.52	224.93	77.07	78.20	80.79
March	258.82	244.84	234.24	77.15	76.99	82.44
April	259.29	248.29	232.23	76.94	77.45	80.94
May	263.76	249.48	234.15	77.17	77.09	80.67
June	263.50	254.14	234.97	76.32	77.65	80.02
July	269.25	254.46	238.82	77.34	77.48	81.08
August	277.03	255.20	239.47	79.15	77.08	80.75
September	267.59	249.90	241.60	76.65	75.00	80.63
October	272.57	251.66	246.66	77.70	75.29	81.37
November	269.92	250.99	241.89	77.14	74.98	79.29
December	266.40	253.08	247.75	76.56	75.28	80.21

Real Spendable Earnings

Real spendable average weekly earnings have been fluctuating between $76.32 and $79.15 during 1982. The October number rose to $77.70 then dropped to $77.14 in November. The preliminary December number dropped to $76.56. Gross average weekly earnings had been rising gradually through August of 1982, then started coming down again through November. Preliminary indications reflect the December gross earnings continued to drop close to a July 1982 level.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers. 2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers. 3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

TABLE VII

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982
TOTAL PRIVATE...............	$266.40	$269.92	$272.57	33.3	33.2	33.2	8.00	8.13	8.21
MANUFACTURING...............	399.00	390.00	396.21	39.9	39.0	39.9	10.00	10.00	9.93
Durable Goods..............	442.82	436.05	429.60	40.7	40.3	40.0	10.88	10.82	10.74
Primary Metal Industries..	511.92	531.60	511.29	43.2	44.3	43.7	11.85	12.00	11.70
Nondurable Goods...........	327.71	312.32	345.86	38.6	36.7	39.8	8.49	8.51	8.69
Food & Kindred Products...	310.80	292.35	315.52	40.0	37.1	40.4	7.77	7.88	7.81
MINING......................	539.65	555.03	514.18	43.0	43.6	41.3	12.55	12.73	12.45
Metal Mining...............	563.37	641.68	560.56	42.2	45.9	41.4	13.35	13.98	13.54
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.......	507.14	479.65	499.42	33.9	32.3	34.9	14.96	14.85	14.31
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..........	395.39	407.94	411.33	38.5	39.0	39.1	10.27	10.46	10.52
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services...	396.17	408.12	394.30	40.8	41.1	40.4	9.71	9.93	9.76
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	194.59	196.56	195.50	30.5	31.2	30.5	6.38	6.30	6.41
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE...........	195.79	190.99	188.10	34.9	34.6	34.2	5.61	5.52	5.50
SERVICES....................	194.69	195.49	194.14	31.3	29.8	30.1	6.22	6.56	6.45

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950;Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

Table VIII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Year to Date	
AREAS	1982	1982	1982	1982	1981
STATE OF MONTANA	492	481	531	6393	6699
GREAT FALLS SMSA	25	28	39	394	427
BILLINGS SMSA	70	60	79	843	909
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS AND MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	62	81	78	1080	1266
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	34	32	38	403	415
Beaverhead	5	8	3	68	79
Deer Lodge	4	1	8	38	56
Granite	2	1	4	20	12
Madison	2	3	3	47	51
Powell	1	2	3	31	20
Silver Bow	20	17	17	199	197
BOZEMAN LMA	47	47	46	519	455
Gallatin	36	40	35	414	352
Meagher	1	0	0	18	13
Park	10	7	11	87	90
GLASGOW LMA	17	7	16	210	234
Daniels	1	0	0	15	11
Phillips	2	2	4	35	31
Roosevelt	3	2	5	67	71
Sheridan	8	0	2	47	78
Valley	3	3	5	46	43
GLENDIVE LMA	14	17	22	307	418
Dawson	0	8	8	95	149
Garfield	0	0	0	8	11
McCone	1	0	2	12	22
Prairie	0	1	1	12	14
Richland	13	8	11	177	212
Wibaux	0	0	0	3	10
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	9	5	9	141	153
Big Horn	3	0	2	41	40
Carbon	2	5	7	56	51
Stillwater	3	0	0	31	45
Sweet Grass	1	0	0	13	17
HAVRE LMA	18	12	6	155	185
Blaine	1	1	1	23	33
Hill	14	9	4	111	142
Liberty	3	2	1	21	10
HELENA LMA	40	30	20	393	397
Broadwater	3	2	2	32	20
Jefferson	2	1	2	25	35
Lewis and Clark	35	27	16	336	342
KALISPELL LMA	68	56	70	726	624
Flathead	43	32	47	455	407
Lake	5	9	9	133	110
Lincoln	20	15	14	138	107
LEWISTOWN LMA	10	9	14	119	126
Fergus	5	5	9	59	64
Golden Valley	0	0	1	4	2
Judith Basin	3	0	3	14	14
Musselshell	1	2	1	30	32
Petroleum	0	0	0	0	3
Wheatland	1	2	0	12	11
MILES CITY LMA	10	15	14	168	184
Carter	1	0	0	7	5
Custer	4	1	4	55	68
Fallon	0	7	2	32	33
Powder River	0	0	1	12	19
Rosebud	5	7	6	60	56
Treasure	0	0	1	2	3
MISSOULA LMA	50	66	63	710	678
Mineral	1	1	2	19	21
Missoula	35	49	45	498	443
Ravalli	10	12	9	145	160
Sanders	4	4	7	48	54
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	18	16	17	225	228
Chouteau	9	2	1	45	28
Glacier	5	0	5	61	63
Pondera	1	4	3	41	36
Teton	2	3	5	34	26
Toole	1	7	3	42	75

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1982	1981	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	57,830	50,011	7,819	15.6%
Continued Claims	634,364	501,314	133,050	26.5%
Number of Benefit Payments	569,917	441,542	128,375	29.1%
Amount of Benefits Paid	$64,243,609	$45,175,900	$19,067,709	42.2%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$122.03	$110.26	$11.77	10.7%

MONTHLY

	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago	
				Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	5,814	4,944	5,155	-830	-12.5%
Continued Claims1/	54,124	48,724	35,575	540	1.0%
Number of Benefit Payments1/	49,998	39,580	30,068	3,271	7.0%
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$6,709,341	$4,349,617	$3,224,460	$1,722,962	34.6%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$147.47	$118.46	$129.68	$30.24	25.8%
Trust Fund Balance	$8,171,221	$14,193,749	$13,071,379	$17,997,478	-68.8%

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.

2/ Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

TABLE IX-A

ETA5-159B DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

DECEMBER 1982

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	504	55,591.55
BIGHORN	393	41,117.65
BLAINE	388	40,483.46
BROADWATER	231	28,970.66
CARBON	362	40,816.42
CARTER	36	4,577.00
CASCADE	3,959	419,369.74
CHOUTEAU	153	17,029.00
CUSTER	427	46,932.00
DANIELS	83	8,890.00
DAWSON	955	114,347.25
DEER LODGE	823	98,028.28
FALLON	162	18,364.80
FERGUS	610	66,533.39
FLATHEAD	4,234	453,992.86
GALLATIN	3,157	307,038.18
GARFIELD	17	1,937.00
GLACIER	660	59,086.11
GOLDEN VALLEY	32	4,557.00
GRANITE	160	20,239.00
HILL	713	76,044.18
JEFFERSON	407	45,344.90
JUDITH BASIN	61	6,291.00
LAKE	1,208	119,376.82
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,396	271,606.81
LIBERTY	57	7,256.00
LINCOLN	1,405	159,653.43
MCCONE	37	4,359.00
MADISON	422	53,010.98
MEAGHER	258	29,905.38
MINERAL	908	127,001.31
MISSOULA	4,057	424,454.55
MUSSELSHELL	288	37,532.00
PARK	747	67,647.00
PETROLEUM	9	876.00
PHILLIPS	433	53,526.13
PONDERA	253	27,384.00
POWDER RIVER	35	4,909.00
POWELL	399	48,236.54
PRAIRIE	56	6,364.00
RAVALLI	1,433	149,852.71
RICHLAND	1,210	153,087.12
ROOSEVELT	464	54,017.38
ROSEBUD	665	83,306.12
SANDERS	1,132	144,095.85
SHERIDAN	281	36,887.80
SILVER BOW	2,161	246,609.77
STILLWATER	381	44,551.60
SWEET GRASS	81	8,188.00
TETON	208	22,601.46
TOOLE	260	33,044.00
TREASURE	34	4,068.00
VALLEY	530	56,655.10
WHEATLAND	68	7,197.70
WIBAUX	107	12,913.00
YELLOWSTONE	6,527	767,835.66
INTRASTATE	47,107	6,371,138.55
INTERSTATE	2891	338,202.63
TOTAL	49,998	6,709,341.18

TABLE IX-B

ETAS-1598 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
NOVEMBER 1982

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	276	32,159.92
BIGHORN	297	28,796.91
BLAINE	254	24,872.42
BROADWATER	143	18,173.00
CARBON	226	23,168.69
CARTER	17	2,002.00
CASCADE	3,546	343,094.18
CHOUTEAU	93	11,577.00
CUSTER	307	30,501.18
DANIELS	49	5,341.00
DAWSON	758	94,614.60
DEER LODGE	701	85,103.75
FALLON	101	11,513.00
FERGUS	520	55,189.06
FLATHEAD	3,678	394,257.86
GALLATIN	2,329	221,080.09
GARFIELD	14	1,041.00
GLACIER	541	50,800.92
GOLDEN VALLEY	23	2,892.00
GRANITE	139	17,333.00
HILL	672	70,324.69
JEFFERSON	311	36,183.00
JUDITH BASIN	49	4,828.00
LAKE	306	82,216.66
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,847	207,410.77
LIBERTY	20	2,648.00
LINCOLN	1,301	152,871.87
MCCONE	12	1,712.00
MADISON	297	35,782.66
MEAGHER	155	17,015.00
MINERAL	497	68,507.82
MISSOULA	3,584	370,268.70
MUSSELSHELL	255	33,831.43
PARK	695	62,551.49
PETROLEUM	4	488.00
PHILLIPS	212	25,436.97
PONDERA	133	12,540.00
POWDER RIVER	19	2,989.00
POWELL	460	57,443.02
PRAIRIE	46	5,792.00
RAVALLI	1,005	98,887.60
RICHLAND	566	113,369.60
ROOSEVELT	383	43,884.12
ROSEBUD	380	46,650.44
SANDERS	756	94,944.25
SHERIDAN	179	22,565.80
SILVER BOW	2,453	281,836.48
STILLWATER	227	25,526.28
SWEET GRASS	35	3,904.00
TETON	119	13,165.26
TOOLE	185	20,656.00
TREASURE	16	1,692.00
VALLEY	357	36,470.70
WHEATLAND	57	5,941.56
WIBAUX	61	6,501.00
YELLOWSTONE	4,051	556,524.11
INTRASTATE	37,232	4,077,472.85
INTERSTATE	2,348	272,144.39
TOTAL	39,580	4,349,617.24

TABLE IX-C

ETA5-159B DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

OCTOBER 1982

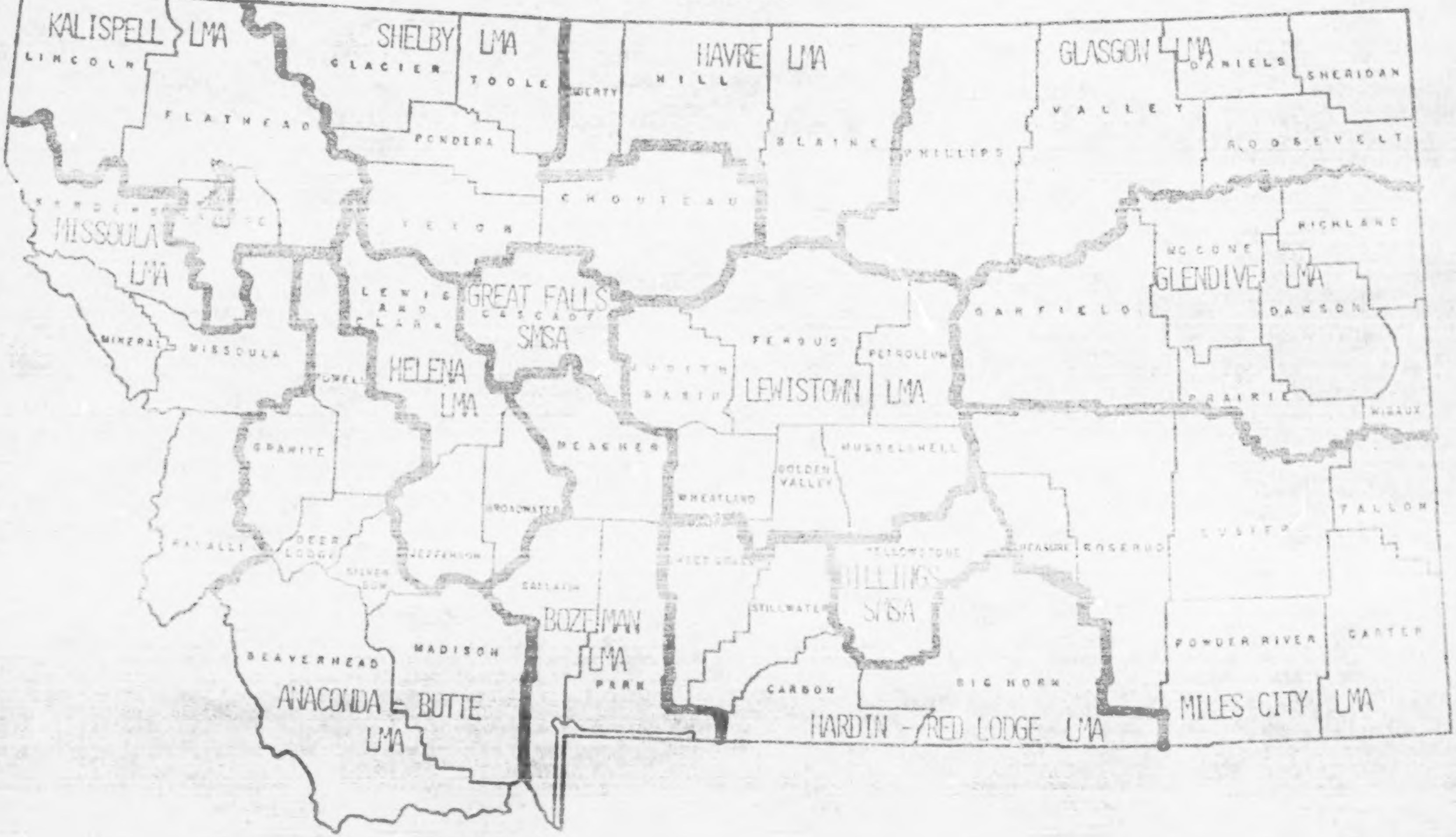
COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	140	15,780.00
BIGHORN	289	27,320.66
BLAINE	186	19,563.62
BROADWATER	96	11,203.00
CARBON	164	15,977.78
CARTER	21	2,517.00
CASCADE	2,779	279,631.96
CHOUTEAU	102	11,991.00
CUSTER	217	22,393.71
DANIELS	25	2,673.00
DAWSON	609	75,524.45
DEER LODGE	667	83,855.98
FALLON	115	13,756.00
FERGUS	343	36,653.01
FLATHEAD	1,829	192,537.04
GALLATIN	1,554	152,103.52
GARFIELD	14	1,041.00
GLACIER	478	51,700.58
GOLDEN VALLEY	16	2,000.00
GRANITE	104	13,052.00
HILL	557	57,385.16
JEFFERSON	232	26,692.00
JUDITH BASIN	33	3,026.00
LAKE	642	63,096.90
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,405	151,612.37
LIBERTY	20	2,486.00
LINCOLN	877	100,463.84
MCCONE	22	3,213.00
MADISON	100	11,310.60
MEAGHER	117	12,249.00
MINERAL	148	16,888.00
MISSOULA	2,698	280,548.54
MUSSELSHELL	223	29,703.37
PARK	444	44,236.12
PETROLEUM	3	366.00
PHILLIPS	209	25,659.72
PONDERA	116	9,818.00
POWDER RIVER	30	3,613.00
POWELL	312	36,125.74
PRAIRIE	34	3,880.00
RAVALLI	758	77,393.05
RICHLAND	819	104,643.95
ROOSEVELT	320	37,041.88
ROSEBUD	336	39,865.08
SANDERS	669	84,169.97
SHERIDAN	153	18,886.20
SILVER BOW	2,016	233,426.00
STILLWATER	144	15,512.20
SWEET GRASS	28	2,193.00
TETON	94	9,787.60
TOOLE	152	17,682.00
TREASURE	17	2,010.00
VALLEY	353	36,732.50
WHEATLAND	53	5,975.00
WIBAUX	62	7,208.00
YELLOWSTONE	4,154	460,481.37
INTRASTATE	28,109	3,343967.02
INTERSTATE	1,959	226,824.49
TOTAL	30,068	3,570,791.51

TABLE X

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1982 THRU DECEMBER 1982

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	4,275	466,139.40
BIGHORN	6,216	634,903.88
BLAINE	3,639	372,248.69
BROADWATER	2,289	271,285.86
CARBON	3,962	426,244.53
CARTER	260	27,116.00
CASCADE	45,319	4,621,318.86
CHOUTEAU	1,378	143,383.00
CUSTER	5,050	524,511.62
DANIELS	484	52,776.00
DAWSON	7,668	922,930.54
DEER LODGE	11,613	1,346,440.79
FALLON	1,037	118,746.80
FERGUS	6,487	677,365.05
FLATHEAD	53,561	5,912,845.28
GALLATIN	28,335	2,796,657.22
GARFIELD	187	17,443.00
GLACIER	8,998	891,754.95
GOLDEN VALLEY	309	37,062.00
GRANITE	1,998	227,387.09
HILL	9,561	951,693.61
JEFFERSON	5,715	648,885.08
JUDITH BASIN	603	63,119.50
LAKE	13,253	1,283,572.62
LEWIS AND CLARK	28,429	3,049,404.95
LIBERTY	656	74,009.08
LINCOLN	26,407	3,130,891.49
MCCONE	528	60,509.05
MADISON	2,457	262,888.40
MEAGHER	1,580	169,334.19
MINERAL	7,837	968,760.42
MISSOULA	56,658	5,874,961.45
MUSSELSHELL	3,010	378,364.85
PARK	8,238	803,320.63
PETROLEUM	92	9,035.00
PHILLIPS	3,313	386,429.46
PONDERA	2,609	250,448.65
POWDER RIVER	327	39,459.00
POWELL	6,006	672,640.60
PRAIRIE	448	53,373.00
RAVALLI	17,526	1,828,393.37
RICHLAND	9,518	1,179,319.62
ROOSEVELT	5,523	592,989.95
ROSEBUD	5,872	664,435.43
SANDERS	11,781	1,366,451.33
SHERIDAN	2,094	270,114.73
SILVER BOW	37,824	4,303,385.95
STILLWATER	3,307	376,176.74
SWEET GRASS	855	85,803.48
TETON	2,240	240,452.74
TOOLE	2,991	352,971.64
TREASURE	273	33,615.00
VALLEY	5,574	578,544.01
WHEATLAND	817	84,520.17
WIBAUX	822	101,294.34
YELLOWSTONE	66,284	7,285,836.26
INTRASTATE	544,183	60,778,362.20
INTERSTATE	25,734	3,811,578.91
TOTAL	569,917	64,589,941.11

LABOR MARKET AREAS
IN
MONTANA


KALISPELL LMA
LINCOLN
FLATHEAD
SANDERS
LAKE
MISSOULA LMA
MINERAL
MISSOULA
RAVALLI
SHELBY LMA
GLACIER
TOOLE
PONDERA
LIBERTY
TETON
HAVRE LMA
HILL
BLAINE
CHOUTEAU
PHILLIPS
GLASGOW LMA
VALLEY
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
ROOSEVELT
GREAT FALLS
CASCADE
SMSA
LEWIS AND CLARK
HELENA LMA
POWELL
GRANITE
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
JEFFERSON
BROADWATER
MEAGHER
JUDITH BASIN
FERGUS
PETROLEUM
LEWISTOWN LMA
GARFIELD
MC CONE
GLENDIVE LMA
RICHLAND
DAWSON
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
WHEATLAND
GOLDEN VALLEY
MUSSELSHELL
SWEET GRASS
STILLWATER
YELLOWSTONE
BILLINGS SMSA
TREASURE
ROSEBUD
CUSTER
FALLON
GALLATIN
BOZEMAN LMA
PARK
CARBON
BIG HORN
HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA
POWDER RIVER
CARTER
MILES CITY LMA
BEAVERHEAD
MADISON
ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA

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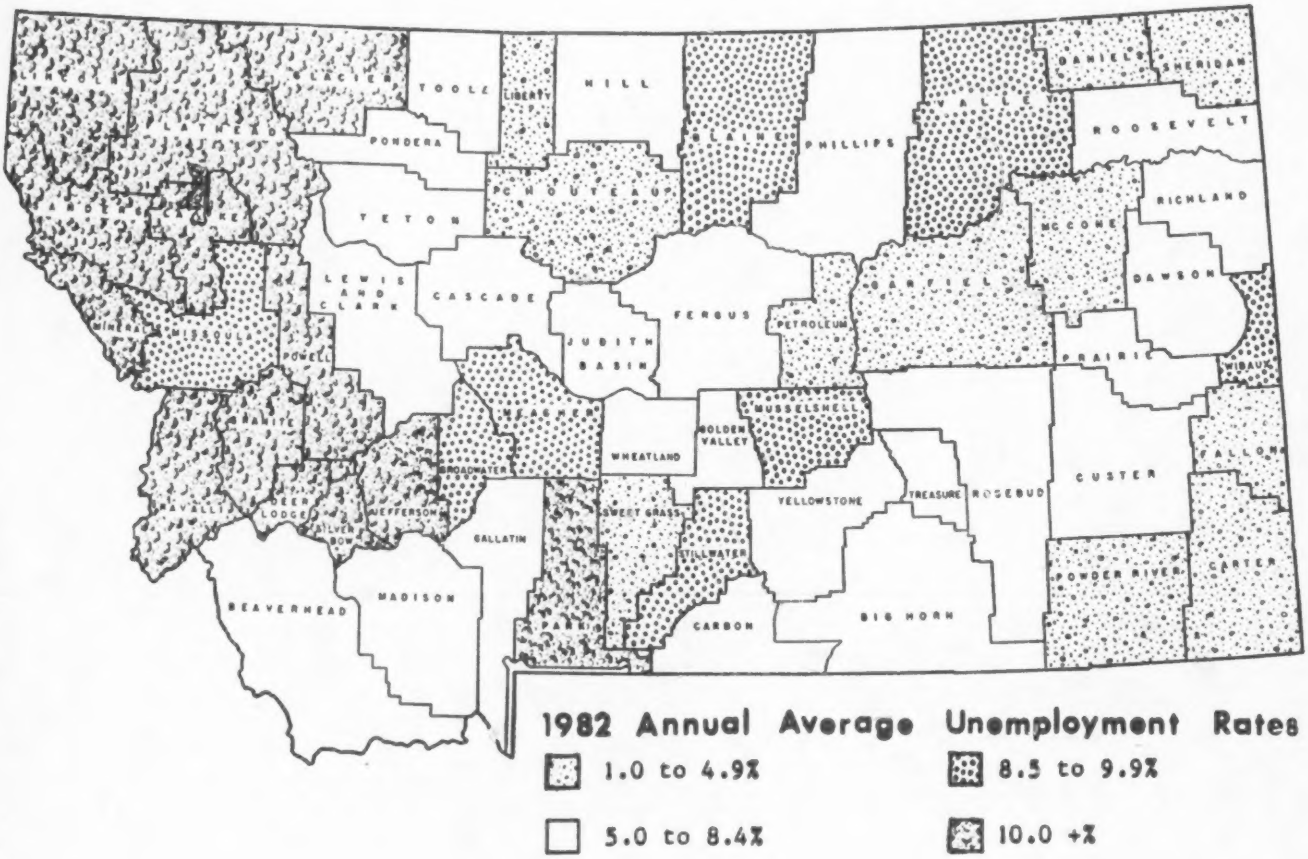
MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

1st Quarter 1983



GLACIER
TOOLE
LIBERTY
HILL
BLAINE
PHILLIPS
VALLEY
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
ROOSEVELT
FLATHEAD
PONDERA
TETON
CHOUTEAU
RICHLAND
MCCONE
GARFIELD
DAWSON
LEWIS AND CLARK
CASCADE
FERGUS
PETROLEUM
JUDITH BASIN
MINERAL
MISSOULA
POWELL
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
MEAGHER
MUSSELSHELL
WHEATLAND
GOLDEN VALLEY
BROADWATER
FALLON
JEFFERSON
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
RAVALLI
SWEET GRASS
STILLWATER
YELLOWSTONE
TREASURE
ROSEBUD
CUSTER
GALLATIN
POWDER RIVER
CARTER
MADISON
BEAVERHEAD
PARK
CARBON
BIG HORN

1982 Annual Average Unemployment Rates

▨ 1.0 to 4.9%

▨ 8.5 to 9.9%

☐ 5.0 to 8.4%

▨ 10.0 +%

JOB SERVICE

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

1st QTR. 1983

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

David L. Hunter, Commissioner

Volume 1 - Number 1

Produced by:
Research and Analysis Bureau
in cooperation with the
U.S. Department of Labor
Employment & Training Admin.

For more information contact:
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

9. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The SMSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

10. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

All Labor Force statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodolgy procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

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MT. Department of Labor and Industry
P.O. Box 1728
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*** BENCHMARKING ***

This publication reflects the 1982 benchmarks for the Non-agricultural Wage and Salary Employment series and the Labor Force series. Annual tables reflecting this benchmark are included at the back of this publication.

What is benchmarking? A benchmark is a point of reference from which measurement can be made or upon which adjustments are based. The two series mentioned above will be addressed separately because of the differences in estimating each series.

Non-agricultural wage and salary employment is estimated from a carefully constructed sample survey of firms of varied size in each of the industrial classifications. As with any sample survey, unless all firms are sampled, there is bound to be some error. This limitation of any sample in representing the universe is the primary reason for benchmarking this series.

In periods of expansion employment levels tend to be underestimated and in periods of decline, these employment levels tend to be overestimated. The main reason for this over-and-under statement is due to new firm births and deaths respectively. Benchmarking will correct any errors in adjusting for new firms. Also, improvements in the quality of data and updating the industrial classifications of establishments are two more reasons this series is benchmarked each year. The benchmarking process for this series only examines the preceeding two years of data.

The Labor Force series is benchmarked for different reasons than mentioned above. Labor force data is derived from a monthly sample of households conducted by the Bureau of Census for the U.S. Department of Labor. This is the Current Population Survey (CPS) and is designed to be statistically significant on a monthly basis for the nation. However, several states, including Montana, do not have a large enough sample to insure reliability on a monthly basis but is reliable on an annual basis. This is the main reason for benchmarking the labor force series in Montana.

The labor force series also includes the benchmarked non-agricultural wage and salary employment by industry in its benchmarking process. Revisions to the labor force series is normally limited to the preceeding three years. Occasionally, an occurance warrants the use of longer benchmarks. The 1980 Census was such an occurance, and with the implementation of part of the data from the 1980 Census, benchmarking of the labor force series revised the previous six years.

The above discussion is a simplified version of the benchmarking process. If a more detailed explanation is needed, please feel free to contact this office.

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	APR. 1983 Forecast	MAR. 1983 Prelim	FEB. 1983 Revised	MAR. 1982 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	392.4	387.6	384.4	380.4
Employment	357.4	349.3	343.7	343.5
Unemployment	34.9	38.3	40.7	36.9
Unemployment Rate	8.9%	9.9%	10.6%	9.7%

Economic Highlights And Employment Outlook:

In the first quarter, mild weather and a mellowing recession contributed to keeping the number of unemployed lower than anticipated. The unemployed tally was feared to reach fifty thousand this winter, but the actual result was a count just over forty thousand. January's unemployed count was nearly seven thousand greater than one year ago, but the difference of only 1,400 was registered between March 1983 and March 1982.

A definite weakness remains in the state economy, especially in the manufacturing and mining sectors. The statewide unemployment rate for 1983 is foreseen to be slightly lower than the 8.6 percent in 1982. Coming out of a recession, many phases of the economy often improve before a healthy employment pattern is restored.

The construction industry should improve this spring and summer. Applications for building permits in the first quarter are at a pace unseen for a couple of years. Some cities have issued housing permits in the first quarter which surpass the total number for the entire year of 1982. The State Board of Housing is inducing loans with an interest rate just below 10 percent. About 1,500 homes will be financed with the $75 million worth of bonds. A major construction project will be the replacement of a 200 mile natural gas line from Cut Bank to Anaconda. Starting in June and costing $42 million, the work will be done in four phases and will be completed in 1986. Also extensive Air Force remodeling and expansion projects are planned for Great Falls and Havre.

Congressional action is staying within established tradition of allocating aid to help recover from a severe recession. Montana will receive about $19.6 million in direct federal grants, and the funds will be targeted for counties with jobless rates that exceed the national average. Also, state and federal tax increases on fuel will be used for highway maintenance and expansion, resulting in additional jobs.

"Call-back" is the sweet phrase that many laid-off lumber mill workers are receiving from employers. Nationally, many economists are upscaling their home building forecast as housing construction responds to lower interest rates. However, interest rates are still too unstable for a positive long term outlook in the lumber and woods industry.

Completion of oil and gas wells in the first quarter of 1983 dropped by 44 percent from the same period one year ago with 125 wells completed this year. Not all is lost as many of the drilling activities statistics may indicate. Overall, a healthier situation exists for the well established enterprises that can turn a profit at the present $28-29 barrel price. Cost per foot for drilling declining 40 percent is an example of aid in getting a return on oil exploration and production. If the bottom line is looking at the number of good paying jobs the oil and gas industry has lost, this statistic will be a sad situation for a long time.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

Construction of new homes in Great Falls has started after two years of stagnation. City permits issued for new homes have been on the increase, and other potential home builders are waiting for approval or they have plans on the drawing boards. New construction should mean jobs opening for skilled crafts and others in the building trades...expect employment to be gradual. Plans to construct a 54 unit luxury condominium is proposed to start this year. The units will be in three multi-story buildings constructed of concrete, masonry and steel. Several other businesses have been remodeling their stores for both cosmetic purposes and for expansion. Future plans also include the remodeling of a down town area hotel plus adding another one and a half floors to the Great Falls landmark.

Pile driving began on the second phase of the Tenth Avenue South bridge under a contract that will put two ends on the span already in place. Construction cost will be $1,764,053 and will employe 40 individuals during most of the construction time.

$750,000 for improvements and $1,320,000 for maintenance and repair at Malmstrom Air Force Base was appropriated by Congress. Additional funds have been made available under the Emergency Jobs Bill for the upgrading of three MAFB dormitories. The dormitory improvement project was approved last year but funds were not made available at that time.

$1,796,000 has been budgeted for Great Falls by Montana's major utility company. Funds earmarked include $668,000 for a machine shop; $456,000 for rewinding the generator at Morony Dam; $432,000 for replacing 200 feet of spillway at Rainbow and $240,000 for a 69-KV Transmission line between Fairview and Bole.

Real estate sales continue to esculate in spite of the depressed economy...reason: interest rates have been declining. A new realty was launched this quarter employing five licensed and bonded sales associates.

A local oil company began installing two new anhydrous fertilizer plants in Great Falls and Fort Benton. The two existing dry fertilizer plants and two anhydrous ammonia plants will provide their products to users within a 100-mile radius.

A variety of new businesses were reported in the Great Falls area this quarter. One business is a commodities organization that will handle foreign currencies, metals, and financial instruments. The firm is geared toward improving marketing conditions for farmers and ranchers in the area. Another new firm will provide sales, service, maintenance and repair on area phone systems and telephones. The center will perform installations, including wiring, of homes and businesses. A new restaurant recently opened for business that will be serving many exotic Japanese dishes.

Two loads of Montana cattle of about 440 each was flown directly from Great Falls to South Korea. Three more loads are planned within the near future as part of another deal with the Koreans.

The only reported major business that succumbed to the woes of the economic conditions was a local lumber yard and home building business that has been established since 1967. They have liquidated all its material and fixtures. This was the second closing of a building supply industry this year.

BILLINGS SMSA

Employment dropped to its seasonal low this quarter as the unemployment rate reached 9% in February. This unemployment rate is higher than it has been for many years. Because of the number of unemployed in the area, hundreds of people are applying for jobs that open up. More than 1400 applications were taken for four permanent positions that opened at a local refinery. Nearly 800 people stood in line to apply for summer work with the city when they began taking applications.

The future of food processing plants in the area remains uncertain. Refining of the 1982 sugar beet crop is completed and seasonal workers were laid off. The company continues negotiating with beet growers for the 1983 crop. A meat packing operation which reopened a plant that closed last year has laid off about 100 employees for an indefinate period. Another smaller meat processor began operating in March and currently employs ten people.

Mild weather allowed construction work to continue through the winter and declining interest rates are providing a good outlook in the building industry for the summer. January 1983 saw an increase of 240 percent over January 1982 in the number of building permits issued. Workers found 400 new construction jobs in March bringing employment in the industry to 2100--nearly 300 more than last year at this time. Many projects in the planning and proposing stages--from condominuims in subdivisions to skyscrapers downtown--give an optimistic outlook to the future for the construction industry.

The freight train serving Montana laid off 73 employees, who worked in the Laurel area during March. Less maintenance requirements and general economic conditions were the reasons for the layoffs. There are about 500 fewer railroad jobs in the area now than there were 3 years ago.

The hospital needs of the regional area served by Billings continues to grow. One hospital has submitted plans for a $20 million expansion project that is to begin this summer. The high growth rate of medical and health care needs will continue for many years. It is expected that this industry will provide more than 700 new jobs for the area by the turn of the century.

ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA

The major economic activity in the Anaconda - Butte LMA during the first quarter was the announcement of nearly a thousand layoffs in Butte since the first of the year. A mining company announced the suspension of all mining operations in Butte. This means 700 salaried and hourly workers will be out of work by June 30, 1983. The 700 workers account for an annual payroll of $32 million. The general manager of the company said the suspension is not a shutdown. Some employees may be hired back if economic conditions improve. There will be only 50 to 75 workers left working for the company after June 30, 1983. In addition to these layoffs, a manufacturing firm noted a high inventory and a depressed market for the company's products caused them to announce layoffs of 100 persons on April 1, 1983. The annual payroll loss would be about $2 million. The company produces phosphorus which is used in agricultural chemicals and food additives. A chain grocery store was the third company to report layoffs during the first quarter. The company's administrative office and warehouse in Butte will close at the end of May. This move will affect 135 persons. About $4.5 million of the annual payroll will be lost.

A mining company east of Whitehall is planning production earlier than its original target date of mid 1983. In Dillon several workers have been called back to a talc mine.

An Anaconda plastics manufacturing firm was the low bidder on a contract for production of fiber helmets for the Army. They will produce 133,750 helmets at $75 each. The total contract would exceed $10 million.

As in most other areas, lumber activity in this area is begining to pick up. A mill in Dillon added its night shift in the middle of February. This is the first time in a year and a half that the night shift has been working. A Deer Lodge mill reportedly started up in February and recalled about 90 employees.

A couple labor disputes were noted during this reporting period. A labor dispute between Anaconda police and Anaconda - Deer Lodge County was reported in January. This dispute idled about 65 city-county employees. Another labor dispute closed the schools when the Butte school administrators couldn't come to an agreement on a contract.

Butte has a new telephone company. The company guarantees phone rates up to 30% lower than its competitor. The firm specializes in business phone service. Other new businesses in the Butte area include a motor cycle sales and service center, an occupational safety and health service, and a video-taping service. Whitehall has a new consignment business, a new cheese shop, and a cafe which reopened. Philipsburg reported a new business which consists of a general store, bar, and gas pumps. This opened on Highway 10-A near Phillipsburg.

Some business closures in Butte are a music store, a waterbed store and a toy store. The toy store may be replaced by a book store.

BOZEMAN LMA

The spring-like weather has allowed construction work to progress on schedule. Recent completions include a restaurant and a bank. At MSU the student union is being expanded and a film and T.V. building will be constructed. A new office building for a financial company is being constructed. A major project in the near future is the development of a new hospital facility.

Housing, apartments, and condoninum building permits for the first three months of 1983 have surpassed all of 1982's permits. Two condominiums and one apartment planned developments have a combined value of $1,586,000.

Restaurant expansion can be noted. A newly constructed family restaurant and fast food restaurant will employ about 80 workers. Two other restaurants changed hands and will open up soon after remodling.

Some laid off workers are finding their jobs reopened as the economy improves. Two area lumber mills started production again. A cement plant is rehiring their 60 workers after a December shutdown. A department store closed down permanently in January, leaving 10 persons unemployed. This closure is probably more of a reflection of nationwide reorganization rather than local economy decision.

GLASGOW LMA

Oil well drilling and exploration work continues to be sporadic in the Glasgow area. Laid off workers have been returning to work for 2-3 week periods as drilling locations open up. Seismograph crews are idle in the area due to the wet ground. One oil company has reported drilling a new hole north of Glasgow which created work for several unemployed persons. It is expected that oil field work will be very slow during 1983 in northeastern Montana.

In the construction industry, a theatre in Glasgow which was severely damaged by fire last year will be rebuilt. It is expected to be operational in about three months. Construction has resumed on the Nashua to Fort Peck highway which has been at a standstill since last fall. Work is scheduled to begin soon on a new filtration plant at Fort Peck. The contractor of this job is expected to provide some employment opportunities for several people. A tribal housing project is nearing completion and workers are being laid off. A new business reported in the Glasgow area is an auto parts store.

GLENDIVE LMA

Limited oil activity in the Glendive/Sidney labor market area continues to drive unemployment up. This has caused a ripple effect within the local business community. Many have reduced working hours and staff from their payrolls. The residual effect of the low activity has been felt by all sectors--retail trade, construction, manufacturing, service, etc.

Several oil related industries in the Sidney labor market area have either declared bankruptcy or have gone out of business due to the reduction in the price of the foreign oil market and the oversupply of petroleum in this country.

In the Glendive area five businesses closed their doors: an oil pump company, two retail stores, a motel and one restaurant. Construction was virtually at a standstill in spite of the mild weather for this time of year. Presently there are over 100 homes listed in the real estate market, plus several rental units. The only bright spot was the opening of a new fast food restaurant that has hired approximately 50 individuals.

In Sidney, the construction of the new addition for their local hospital was completed after a year and a half. Officials reported that they completed their sugar campaign in February, and they will be maintaining their normal operation for the remainder of the year with a reduced crew. Construction continues on a new fast food restaurant, and a new transport terminal east of Sidney.

The nationwide truckers strike apparently had no effect on the Glendive/Sidney labor market area. The only business that might have been hindered was the local sugar company in Sidney, but the railroad picked up the slack.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA

Unemployment normally reaches its seasonal peak in the first quarter of the year. January and February unemployment rates climbed up above one year ago figures but March dropped down to nearly the same level as last March for a positive sign. The higher unemployment rates reflect the downturn in petroleum exploration and coal mining in the area.

Sugar beet growers are thinking about an alternative crop. They are still attempting to negotiate a contract with the sugar company for the 1983 crop and planting time is near. If a contract cannot be agreed upon the sugar refinery in the area will close down and the growers will not have a market for their beets.

An agreement between the Crow Indians and a major oil company to mine coal on the Reservation is nearing approval by the Department of Interior. Even though the coal market is currently very soft the company is discussing purchase agreements with several buyers and is optimistic that the coal can be marketed. When the mine is approved by the Government a bonus will be paid to the Crow tribe. Also, the tribe will benefit from mining royalties and unemployment opportunities.

HAVRE LMA

A communications company will be closing its Havre customer service office, and also laying off or transferring 22 operators. The customer service office employed only 1 full time person. The cut backs are attributed to a consolidation and mechanization program. A railroad company in Havre has laid off 24 men in its mechanical department. The layoffs are said to be part of further realignments and moves to reduce costs. A Havre drilling exploration company also reported laying off several of their employees.

Work continues on ten townhouse apartments which should be completed near the end of March. There are plans in Chinook for a 40-unit motor hotel costing $1.4 million. It would include a restaurant.

Agricultural activity in the Havre area is reported as slow. The only activity is the calving and lambing.

In Hingham a new business has opened and is now dealing in auto parts. An oil and gas bulk plant and an automobile repair shop have also opened. In Joplin an air filter reconditioning shop has opened. New businesses in the Havre area include, a new law office, a floor care service, a fast food restaurant, a silk flower shop, a furniture store and an art shop.

Businesses which closed consisted of a gift shop which was a branch of another shop, a ceramic shop, a sandwich shop and a photographers shop.

HELENA LMA

During the first calender quarter of 1983, the number of unemployed individuals continued to climb. Construction on the BPA power line project near Boulder was completed, and a local Helena cement manufacturer laid off their employees as the result of the slack economy. The combined total of laid off workers was 80.

The new lime plant in Townsend shut down their operation along with a mine at Garrison due to over supply and low demand for their product. The mining company indicates however, that they should be back in operation in a couple of weeks.

Good weather helped outside work to continue throughout the report period for construction on the new Workers Compensation building remained active as well as the construction on a new business machine company building. Several remodeling jobs in the downtown area has helped to keep construction crews employed most of the winter months. The expansion of a wholesale food distributor's warehouse is nearing completion.

Additional hiring was noted as the Legistators began their Biennial session in January. Several sawmill workers in the Townsend area returned to work after a 6 month layoff. The Helena Job Service office reported that there was a slight increase in additional and initial claims activity due to the nationwide truckers strike. Several employers pulled their "rigs" off the road in response to the reports of violence in order to protect their drivers. Also, the Job Service office reported that local retail trade has started to pick up as noted by the demand for sales clerks and cashiers. The unemployment conpensation claims activity by the end of the first quarter started to decline slowly as outdoor working conditions improved.

KALISPELL LMA

The Kalispell labor market area began to show signs of recovery during the first quarter of 1983. The January 1983 unemployment rate of 14.3% was down .1% from January 1982. During February and March 1983 the rate showed an even more significant drop from the same period in 1982. In February 1982 the rate was 18.4% while February 1983 was 14.5%, a drop of 3.9%. March's drop was 4.1%, from 19.2 in 1982 to 13.1 in 1983. This overall drop occurred in spite of over 300 layoffs in the Columbia Falls area. The effect of the Columbia Falls layoffs was partially offset by improved employment in the lumber industry.

The increase in potential demand for wood products and a mild winter were the largest contributors to the increase in wood products employment. Even though there wasn't a dramatic upturn in lumber orders the price for lumber inched up 10-15%, largely due to decreased inventories at retail lumber dealers nationwide. As the housing industry picks up steam lumber retailers will start to rebuild their depressed inventories, thus increasing the orders to area mills. Many area mills started recalling workers--some even returned to full production. Most mills were able to stockpile enough logs to get through spring breakup. However, a shortage of logs did cause several mills to cut back operations temporarily.

Construction activity increased somewhat in all areas of the Kalispell LMA. Some of this activity is seasonal and is helped by the mild weather conditions. Some new construction resulted from government contracts and decreased interest rates. Most contractors appear to have their regular crews busy again, but few new jobs are being offered. There is a definite optimism about construction demand for 1983 but also a wait and see attitude toward hiring new employees or expanding the business.

This same cautiousness effects the wholesale, retail, and service industries. Wholesale/retail demand was soft at the beginning of the quarter but picked up somewhat by the end of March. This trend is typical. As employment increases in basic industries such as lumber and wood products, demand tends to increase in the wholesale/retail and associated industries. Many wholesale/retail establishments in the Kalispell LMA expect a good year in 1983, but are holding off on new hires and expansion until they see if the upturns in wood products employment continues.

Cautious optimism was the general attitude during the first quarter of 1983 in the Kalispell labor market area. More optimism than seen in all of 1982--but still very cautious until the recovery proves to be long term.

LEWISTOWN LMA

The Lewistown labor market area (LMA) started the first quarter of 1983 with a January unemployment rate of 11.4%, 2.5% above January 1982's rate of 8.9%. As the quarter progressed, the unemployment picture brightened considerably. February 1983's rate was 10.2% and March's rate was 8.1%, a January to March drop of 3.3%. March 1983's rate was only .1% above March 1982. If this trend continues the Lewistown LMA should be well on the way to recovery.

Retail sales were slow after the holiday season but started to pick up by quarter end. Many retailers felt sales were above the same period last year, but not yet high enough to warrant hiring new employees. The business community has learned to operate more efficiently. Only time will tell how much this improved efficiency will effect the labor market. Some of the new businesses that have opened in the Lewistown LMA are -- a sandwich shop, a new variety store, a new crop spraying service, and a stained glass supply.

Construction activity on a Lewistown motel remodeling progressed on schedule, with an expected completion date of eary May. Other construction activity picked up slowly--mostly remodeling jobs and road work.

Agricultural activity picked up as the weather improved. Calving, lambing and preparation for planting were the major activities. Area wheat producers faced a new challenge when a condemned railroad tresle closed down the Lewistown-Denton-Geraldine branch line, possibly permanently. Another factor effecting the agricultural activity was the Payment in Kind (PIK) program. It is estimated that forty-five to fifty percent of the wheat acreage may be taken out of production by participation in PIK.

Building products manufacturers were shut down at times during the quarter; some for maintenance, some for improved market contributions. The lumber products market is improving statewide and the Lewistown area mills should feel the effect of this soon.

Most sectors of the economy showed some improvement during the first quarter of 1983. Even though much of this improvement was normal seasonal change there seems to be an undercurrent of optimism that the economy has started to recover.

MILES CITY LMA

The economy of the area continues to show the effects of declines in petroleum exploration and coal mining. The local job service offices are reporting claim loads nearly double last year's. Unemployment typically reaches its seasonal high in this quarter, but the 8.1 percent unemployment rate in February is nearly two percent greater than one year ago.

The level of construction activity in the area was lower than last year's level. Mild weather allowed existing projects to continue ahead of schedule. Most new building permits issued during the period were for additions or remodeling of private residences. Some portions of the Colstrip generating plants are being completed resulting in layoffs of workers in certain crafts.

Trade and service industries are feeling the economic slow down. Restaurants and motels, which were overflowing during the oil boom, are reducing work hours, laying employees off, and even closing their doors due to lack of business. Five retail stores and two medical facilities were destroyed by fire in January. The medical services were able to reopen but the stores lost all of their inventory and have not made plans to start again yet. A western wear store similar to one of the businesses destroyed by the fire held its grand opening in February.

MISSOULA LMA

Sawmills in the Missoula LMA have been opening and rehiring. Continued warm weather and some rain have caused muddy conditions so most logging operations have been affected. A mill in Superior opened and hired 75 men who have been jobless for six months. Shortly after the reopening they expected to double their payrolls as the planer and shop crews will also return. In Thompson Falls a mill reopened in February. The general manager reported that the mill will be operated on a two shift basis while the planer will be restricted to one shift. The mill had previously been closed since August 1. A Missoula mill reportedly has recalled workers to resume a night shift as orders are starting to pick up. The sawmill in Trout Creek increased its employment levels as about 30 workers returned to work. The planer section of the sawmill opened about a week later and 25 to 30 persons were called back to work. A mill in Darby has also been increasing its payrolls as there is a stronger demand for lumber.

A railroad tie manufacturing plant in Paradise will be rebuilt. When the plant resumes operations in about a year it will again employ about 32 persons but will produce twice as many ties.

Some of the new businesses in the Missoula LMA include a business in Missoula dealing with the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit. The business will survey employee's applications to see who may qualify for the tax credit. Their initial staff consists of 12 persons. They anticipate hiring an additional 60 employees. These employees would be scattered throughout the United States. Other new businesses include a pizza parlor in Hamilton and one in Missoula. A new ice cream shop in Missoula employed nine persons. A new bowling alley complex is planned for Hamilton. While two restartants closed in Missoula another has opened. The two restaurants that closed left about 30 persons out of work. A bar and 24-hour cafe in Hamilton also closed. Other closures in the LMA affected a wide variety of businesses. In Hamilton layoffs were reported in log home building, construction and retail trade during January. A department store in Hamilton closed in January. In March there were reports of a 50-person layoff in Missoula by a communications company. The layoff represents the closure of the company's Missoula office.

A gold mining operation started on Hughes Creek in the West Fork area of Ravalli County. Initial employment is six with plans of an additional 20 if production goes as expected.

Major construction projects in the Missoula area continued as the weather has been nice. The projects include a hospital and a university building.

Agricultural activities include calving and lambing with some equipment preparation for spring field work. Mild weather was a big factor in the successful calving and lambing season.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA

The major economic activity in the Shelby - Cut Bank area is a report of layoffs from the refinery at Cut Bank. The company reported they will lay off between 12 and 24 persons. The manager of the plant said there is no question the natural gas processing unit at the refinery will remain in operation. The company now employs about 55 people. One reason for the layoffs is the low oil prices and the price of finished products. Oilfield activity in other areas of the LMA includes the decision by the Blackfeet Tribe to open thousands of acres on the reservation for leasing. This is expected to bring new rigs and oil activity into the area by spring. A couple of oil companies are conducting First-aid classes while the workers are off. The majority of oilfield workers are out of work and drawing unemployment.

The main agricultural activity in the area is sheep shearing. Farmers are concerned about sufficient moisture for spring seeding. Mild weather continued to allow ongoing construction of several homes and an apartment complex in the Cut Bank area. Building permits in the Shelby area consist of only some small remodeling projects.

Openings are reported in the service industry for restaurant help and some office help in Shelby. Retail trade businesses report above average business during the first quarter of 83.

The basketball tournament in Shelby brought business to the hotels, motels, restaurants, and other businesses in the area.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1981		1982		1983	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	260.5	260.7	282.5	282.1	293.1	292.1
February	263.2	263.5	283.4	282.9	293.2	292.3
March	265.1	265.2	283.1	282.5	293.4	293.0
April	266.8	266.8	284.3	283.7		
May	269.0	269.1	287.1	286.5		
June	271.3	271.4	290.6	290.1		
July	274.4	274.6	292.2	291.8		
August	276.5	276.5	292.8	292.4		
September	279.3	279.1	293.3	292.8		
October	279.9	279.7	294.1	293.6		
November	280.7	280.4	293.6	293.2		
December	281.5	281.1	292.4	292.0		
Dec-to-Dec %	8.9%	8.7%	3.9%	3.9%		
AVERAGE:	272.4	272.3	289.1	288.6		
Ann Avg %	10.4%	10.2%	6.1%	6.0%		

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

TABLE I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	Employment			Unemployment			Labor Manage-ment Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U.S.	
1981								
January	361.7	332.1	311.8	20.3	29.6	8.2%	8.2%	*
February	365.2	333.6	311.5	22.1	31.6	8.7%	8.0%	.1
March	372.4	343.1	316.6	26.5	29.3	7.9%	7.7%	*
April	384.3	356.0	323.4	32.6	28.3	7.4%	7.0%	*
May	388.7	362.8	329.2	33.6	25.9	6.7%	7.1%	.4
June	401.4	372.3	334.0	38.3	29.1	7.3%	7.7%	.4
July	400.5	374.0	333.1	40.9	26.5	6.6%	7.3%	.4
August	402.5	377.5	333.7	43.8	25.0	6.2%	7.2%	.4
September	390.1	367.3	333.1	34.2	22.8	5.8%	7.3%	*
October	385.2	362.8	333.8	29.0	22.4	5.8%	7.5%	*
November	379.7	353.9	328.9	25.0	25.8	6.8%	7.9%	*
December	376.3	348.6	327.1	21.5	27.7	7.3%	8.3%	*
Avg.	384.0	357.0	326.4	30.6	27.0	6.9%	7.6%	*
1982								
January	366.9	333.5	313.7	19.8	33.4	9.1%	9.4%	*
February	371.3	334.6	313.1	21.5	36.7	9.9%	9.6%	*
March	380.4	343.5	317.6	25.9	36.9	9.7%	9.5%	*
April	390.3	356.8	325.0	31.8	33.5	8.6%	9.2%	*
May	398.8	367.1	334.3	32.8	31.7	8.0%	9.1%	.8
June	409.1	374.8	337.5	37.3	34.3	8.4%	9.8%	*
July	405.1	372.1	332.1	40.0	33.0	8.1%	9.8%	*
August	405.8	374.7	331.9	42.8	31.1	7.7%	9.6%	*
September	399.6	370.3	337.0	33.3	29.3	7.3%	9.7%	*
October	395.6	363.1	334.8	28.3	32.5	8.2%	9.9%	*
November	393.3	355.9	331.5	24.4	37.4	9.5%	10.4%	*
December	387.8	349.7	328.7	21.0	38.1	9.8%	10.5%	*
Avg.	392.0	358.0	328.1	29.9	34.0	8.6%	9.7%	*
1983								
January	384.1	344.0	324.7	19.3	40.1	10.4%	11.4%	*
February	384.4	343.7	322.7	21.0	40.7	10.6%	11.3%	*
March	387.6	349.3	324.1	25.2	38.3	9.9%	10.8%	*
April	392.4	357.4	326.4	31.0	34.9	8.9%		
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.
* Under 50. Current month is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

TABLE II

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Net Changes to March 1983 from: Feb. 1983	Net Changes to March 1983 from: Mar. 1982
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	387.6	384.4	384.1	3.2	7.2
EMPLOYED PERSONS	349.3	343.7	344.0	5.6	5.8
Persons Employed in Agriculture	25.2	21.0	19.3	4.2	-.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	38.3	40.7	40.1	-2.4	1.4
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	9.9%	10.6%	10.4%	-.7	.2
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	8.8%	8.9%	8.9%	-.1	.1
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	267.1	265.3	267.8	1.8	1.1
Manufacturing	20.0	20.0	20.0	0	1.5
Mining	7.6	8.1	8.6	-.5	-2.5
Contract Construction	9.6	8.5	9.7	1.1	-.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	20.0	19.6	20.0	.4	-1.9
Trade	71.6	70.6	72.3	1.0	1.6
Wholesale Trade	17.0	17.0	17.2	0	-.2
Retail Trade	54.6	53.6	55.1	1.0	1.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.5	12.5	12.3	0	-.2
Services	55.5	54.9	54.8	.6	.4
Government	70.3	70.9	70.0	-.6	2.7
Federal Government	12.7	13.2	13.0	-.5	.6
State and Local Government	57.6	57.7	57.0	-.1	2.1

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE III

Montana Labor Market Areas 1/

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate 2/		
	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983
STATEWIDE	387.6	384.4	384.1	349.3	343.7	344.0	38.3	40.7	40.1	9.9	10.6	10.4
Great Falls SMSA	32.3	32.4	32.4	29.0	29.1	29.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	10.1	10.2	9.8
Billings SMSA	60.0	60.1	60.2	55.2	54.7	55.5	4.8	5.4	4.7	8.0	9.0	7.9
Western District 3/	197.7	196.3	197.7	176.0	173.5	174.3	21.7	22.8	23.4	11.0	11.6	11.8
Eastern District	189.9	188.0	186.5	173.3	170.1	169.7	16.6	17.9	16.8	8.7	9.5	9.0
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.4	34.3	34.2	30.8	30.3	30.2	3.6	4.0	4.0	10.6	11.7	11.8
BOZEMAN	29.5	29.3	29.7	26.9	26.5	26.7	2.6	2.8	3.0	8.9	9.6	10.1
GLASGOW	18.6	18.2	18.0	17.0	16.5	16.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	8.7	9.4	9.7
GLENDIVE	18.7	18.4	18.1	16.6	16.3	16.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	11.4	11.2	10.7
HARDIN-RED LODGE	12.5	12.3	11.9	11.4	11.0	10.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	9.0	10.4	9.4
HAVRE	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.1	11.8	11.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	7.9	9.4	9.3
HELENA	30.9	30.9	31.0	28.4	28.1	28.0	2.5	2.8	3.0	8.0	9.0	9.6
KALISPELL	39.2	38.5	39.4	33.3	32.9	33.8	5.9	5.6	5.6	15.1	14.5	14.3
LEWISTOWN	11.3	11.0	11.0	10.4	9.9	9.7	.9	1.1	1.3	8.1	10.2	11.4
MILES CITY	20.2	19.8	19.2	18.7	18.2	17.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	7.3	8.1	7.5
MISSOULA	48.8	49.1	49.2	43.0	42.9	42.8	5.8	6.2	6.4	11.9	12.6	13.0
SHELBY-CUT BANK	17.8	17.3	16.8	16.4	15.7	15.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	7.6	9.0	9.1

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on map on inside back cover.
2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.
3/ Western congressional district includes Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County.

TABLE IV-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA MARCH 1983

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	387572	349321	38251	9.9
CASCADE	32240	28978	3262	10.1
YELLOWSTONE	60042	55219	4823	8.0
BEAVERHEAD	4632	4334	298	6.4
BIG HORN	5200	4726	474	9.1
BLAINE	2934	2637	297	10.1
BROADWATER	1639	1455	184	11.2
CARBON	3575	3262	313	8.8
CARTER	849	797	52	6.1
CHOUTEAU	3057	2912	145	4.7
CUSTER	6251	5832	419	6.7
DANIELS	1600	1546	54	3.4
DAWSON	7344	6523	821	11.2
DEER LODGE	4586	3908	678	14.8
FALLON	2412	2258	154	6.4
FERGUS	6052	5590	462	7.6
FLATHEAD	23765	20283	3482	14.7
GALLATIN	22764	21012	1752	7.7
GARFIELD	926	896	30	3.2
GLACIER	5373	4742	631	11.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	399	356	43	10.8
GRANITE	1139	985	154	13.5
HILL	9141	8449	692	7.6
JEFFERSON	3151	2789	362	11.5
JUDITH BASIN	1133	1061	72	6.4
LAKE	8503	7736	767	9.0
LEWIS AND CLARK	26131	24194	1937	7.4
LIBERTY	1081	1037	44	4.1
LINCOLN	6987	5310	1677	24.0
MC CONE	1388	1334	54	3.9
MADISON	2593	2350	243	9.4
MEAGHER	1170	1020	150	12.8
MINERAL	1585	1105	480	30.3
MISSOULA	35154	31898	3256	9.3
MUSSELSHELL	2152	1931	221	10.3
PARK	5608	4869	739	13.2
PETROLEUM	295	278	17	5.8
PHILLIPS	2987	2720	267	8.9
PONDERA	3518	3326	192	5.5
POWDER RIVER	1340	1192	148	11.0
POWELL	3707	3416	291	7.9
PRAIRIE	817	751	66	8.1
RAVALLI	8357	6982	1375	16.5
RICHLAND	7548	6476	1072	14.2
ROOSEVELT	5952	5417	535	9.0
ROSEBUD	8893	8215	678	7.6
SANDERS	3739	3057	682	18.2
SHERIDAN	3605	3322	283	7.9
SILVER BOW	17787	15812	1975	11.1
STILLWATER	2221	1950	271	12.2
SWEET GRASS	1493	1422	71	4.8
TETON	3005	2810	195	6.5
TOOLE	2776	2584	192	6.9
TREASURE	447	415	32	7.2
VALLEY	4515	4036	479	10.6
WHEATLAND	1263	1160	103	8.2
WIBAUX	751	646	105	14.0

TABLE IV-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA FEBRUARY 1983

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	384332	343671	40661	10.6
CASCADE	32370	29077	3293	10.2
YELLOWSTONE	60058	54650	5408	9.0
BEAVERHEAD	4519	4145	374	8.3
BIG HORN	5097	4584	513	10.1
BLAINE	2843	2523	320	11.3
BROADWATER	1597	1375	222	13.9
CARBON	3515	3161	354	10.1
CARTER	795	733	62	7.8
CHOUTEAU	2889	2731	158	5.5
CUSTER	6208	5716	492	7.9
DANIELS	1557	1481	76	4.9
DAWSON	7254	6429	825	11.4
DEER LODGE	4613	3875	738	16.0
FALLON	2387	2181	206	8.6
FERGUS	5983	5380	603	10.1
FLATHEAD	23678	20355	3323	14.0
GALLATIN	22468	20715	1753	7.8
GARFIELD	908	848	60	6.6
GLACIER	5317	4640	677	12.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	382	328	54	14.1
GRANITE	1131	968	163	14.4
HILL	9123	8271	852	9.3
JEFFERSON	3169	2772	397	12.5
JUDITH BASIN	1072	976	96	9.0
LAKE	8365	7524	841	10.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	26078	23907	2171	8.3
LIBERTY	1022	969	53	5.2
LINCOLN	6379	4973	1406	22.0
MC CONE	1304	1247	57	4.4
MADISON	2551	2234	317	12.4
MEAGHER	1186	967	219	18.5
MINERAL	1647	1135	512	31.1
MISSOULA	35254	31792	3462	9.8
MUSSELSHELL	2097	1860	237	11.3
PARK	5641	4790	851	15.1
PETROLEUM	274	256	18	6.6
PHILLIPS	2902	2539	363	12.5
PONDERA	3411	3185	226	6.6
POWDER RIVER	1230	1135	95	7.7
POWELL	3682	3370	312	8.5
PRAIRIE	769	703	66	8.6
RAVALLI	8394	6893	1501	17.9
RICHLAND	7389	6456	933	12.6
ROOSEVELT	5799	5296	503	8.7
ROSEBUD	8813	8084	729	8.3
SANDERS	3737	3030	707	18.9
SHERIDAN	3490	3252	238	6.8
SILVER BOW	17840	15721	2119	11.9
STILLWATER	2242	1922	320	14.3
SWEET GRASS	1425	1333	92	6.5
TETON	2932	2688	244	8.3
TOOLE	2720	2475	245	9.0
TREASURE	423	393	30	7.1
VALLEY	4443	3908	535	12.0
WHEATLAND	1238	1116	122	9.9
WIBAUX	722	604	118	16.3

TABLE IV-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

JANUARY 1983

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	384082	343953	40129	10.4
CASCADE	32400	29235	3165	9.8
YELLOWSTONE	60241	55506	4735	7.9
BEAVERHEAD	4560	4150	410	9.0
BIG HORN	4966	4501	465	9.4
BLAINE	2768	2449	319	11.5
BROADWATER	1564	1366	198	12.7
CARBON	3403	3113	290	8.5
CARTER	758	700	58	7.7
CHOUTEAU	2731	2577	154	5.6
CUSTER	6151	5651	500	8.1
DANIELS	1539	1465	74	4.8
DAWSON	7228	6446	782	10.8
DEER LODGE	4491	3867	624	13.9
FALLON	2215	2107	108	4.9
FERGUS	5997	5303	694	11.6
FLATHEAD	23723	20412	3311	14.0
GALLATIN	22386	20458	1928	8.6
GARFIELD	836	806	30	3.6
GLACIER	5399	4648	751	13.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	366	320	46	12.6
GRANITE	1125	970	155	13.8
HILL	8961	8143	818	9.1
JEFFERSON	3066	2691	375	12.2
JUDITH BASIN	1053	929	124	11.8
LAKE	8373	7447	926	11.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	26333	23938	2395	9.1
LIBERTY	978	931	47	4.8
LINCOLN	7368	5977	1391	18.9
MC CONE	1254	1219	35	2.8
MADISON	2504	2168	336	13.4
MEAGHER	1144	958	186	16.3
MINERAL	1649	1125	524	31.8
MISSOULA	35503	31837	3666	10.3
MUSSELSHELL	2096	1845	251	12.0
PARK	6127	5260	867	14.2
PETROLEUM	259	243	16	6.2
PHILLIPS	2879	2518	361	12.5
PONDERA	3351	3133	218	6.5
POWDER RIVER	1200	1096	104	8.7
POWELL	3734	3339	395	10.6
PRAIRIE	766	676	90	11.7
RAVALLI	8289	6851	1438	17.3
RICHLAND	7351	6472	879	12.0
ROOSEVELT	5798	5214	584	10.1
ROSEBUD	8536	7893	643	7.5
SANDERS	3788	3036	752	19.9
SHERIDAN	3455	3210	245	7.1
SILVER BOW	17794	15675	2119	11.9
STILLWATER	2160	1893	267	12.4
SWEET GRASS	1406	1301	105	7.5
TETON	2841	2633	208	7.3
TOOLE	2557	2356	201	7.9
TREASURE	407	377	30	7.4
VALLEY	4330	3839	491	11.3
WHEATLAND	1213	1092	121	10.0
WIBAUX	712	588	124	17.4

TABLE V

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT			TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON					
				MAR. 1983 1/		FEB. 1983		JAN. 1983	
	MAR. 1/ 1983	FEB. 1983	JAN. 1983	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE
(Establishment Data)									
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	133.3	133.3	133.2	267.1	49.9%	265.3	50.2%	267.8	49.7%
Manufacturing..........................	2.6	2.6	2.7	20.0	13.0%	20.0	13.0%	20.0	13.5%
Mining.................................	.4	.4	.4	7.6	5.3%	8.1	4.9%	8.6	4.7%
Contract Construction..................	1.9	1.9	1.9	9.6	19.8%	8.5	22.4%	9.7	19.6%
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	4.3	4.3	4.3	20.0	21.5%	19.6	21.9%	20.0	21.5%
Wholesale & Retail Trade..............	33.2	33.3	33.7	71.6	46.4%	70.6	47.2%	72.3	46.6%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate......	7.9	8.0	7.9	12.5	63.2%	12.5	64.0%	12.3	64.2%
Services..............................	39.2	39.0	38.9	55.5	70.6%	54.9	71.0%	54.8	71.0%
Government 2/.........................	43.8	43.8	43.4	70.3	62.3%	70.9	61.8%	70.0	62.0%

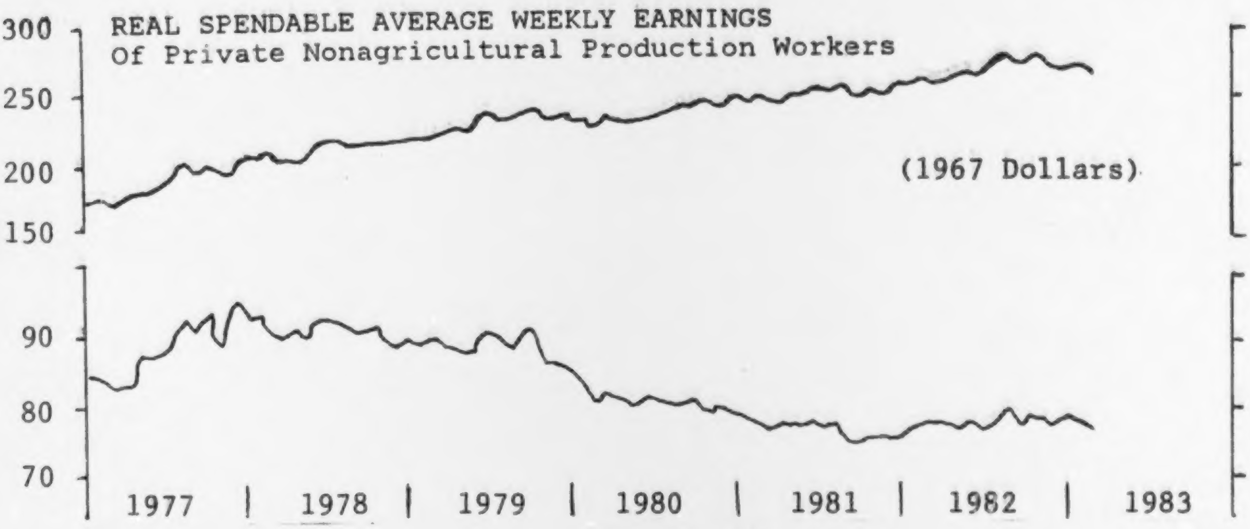
1/ Current month preliminary.

2/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.

Revised to 1982 Benchmarks. Establishment series began January 1974.

Prepared by the Department of Labor and Industry, Research & Analysis Bureau.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS



	Prelim. Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$257.02	$263.53	$ 267.92
Taxes Withheld 3/	39.61	41.29	42.43
Spendable Earnings	217.41	222.24	225.49
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	143.21	146.21	148.29
Real Spendable Earnings	74.20	76.03	77.20

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1983	1982	1981	1983	1982	1981
January	267.92	255.84	245.28	77.20	76.47	78.44
February	263.53	258.96	247.52	76.03	77.07	78.20
March	(P) 257.02	258.82	244.84	(P) 74.20	77.15	76.99
April		259.29	248.29		76.94	77.45
May		263.76	249.48		77.17	77.09
June		263.50	254.14		76.32	77.65
July		269.26	254.46		77.62	77.43
August		277.04	255.20		79.43	77.08
September		267.59	249.90		76.93	75.00
October		272.57	251.66		77.98	75.29
November		269.92	250.99		77.41	75.89
December		266.40	253.08		78.25	75.28

Real Spendable Earnings

Montana's real spendable average weekly earnings dropped during the first quarter of 1983. January, 1983 real spendable earnings of $77.20 compares to $76.47 in January, 1982. Both February and March of 1983 were lower than their respective months of 1982. A factor in earnings being lower than last year is the decline in average weekly hours of production workers. If the components of the Consumer Price Index continues at the pace of the first quarter, 1983 will have an inflation rate of 1.4 percent.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers. 2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers. 3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

TABLE VI

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983
TOTAL PRIVATE...............	$257.02	$263.53	$267.92	32.7	32.9	33.2	7.86	8.01	8.07
MANUFACTURING...............	401.25	400.62	414.12	39.3	39.2	40.6	10.21	10.22	10.20
Durable Goods..............	442.24	439.67	456.54	41.1	40.9	42.0	10.76	10.75	10.87
Primary Metal Industries..	564.21	566.75	530.13	42.2	42.2	43.1	13.37	13.43	12.30
Nondurable Goods...........	317.91	327.24	332.38	35.6	36.0	37.9	8.93	9.09	8.77
Food & Kindred Products...	288.91	283.29	305.07	35.8	35.5	40.3	8.07	7.98	7.57
MINING......................	540.89	515.21	591.82	41.8	40.6	46.2	12.94	12.69	12.81
Metal Mining...............	587.45	592.78	783.32	42.6	42.8	50.7	13.79	13.85	15.45
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.......	527.53	549.27	544.79	34.3	35.3	34.9	15.38	15.56	15.61
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..........	375.92	420.81	410.88	37.0	39.0	38.4	10.16	10.79	10.70
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services...	396.08	412.48	412.00	39.1	39.7	40.0	10.13	10.39	10.30
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	196.48	193.62	191.77	30.7	30.3	30.2	6.40	6.39	6.35
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE..........	209.79	207.65	209.20	35.8	34.9	35.7	5.86	5.95	5.86
SERVICES....................	193.88	192.74	194.92	30.2	30.4	30.6	6.42	6.34	6.37

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Year to Date 1983	Year to Date 1982
STATE OF MONTANA	626	520	477	1623	1744
GREAT FALLS SMSA	39	33	28	100	110
BILLINGS SMSA	97	81	62	240	238
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS AND MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	99	85	77	261	268
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	29	24	29	82	101
Beaverhead	4	9	5	18	24
Deer Lodge	4	4	2	10	6
Granite	0	2	1	3	4
Madison	1	3	1	5	12
Powell	2	1	1	4	9
Silver Bow	18	5	19	42	46
BOZEMAN LMA	63	50	48	161	135
Gallatin	38	45	37	120	107
Meagher	1	3	1	5	7
Park	24	2	10	36	21
GLASGOW LMA	23	18	20	61	72
Daniels	0	1	0	1	6
Phillips	3	3	3	9	17
Roosevelt	12	6	5	23	14
Sheridan	2	3	6	11	20
Valley	6	5	6	17	15
GLENDIVE LMA	17	22	10	49	114
Dawson	5	11	3	19	29
Garfield	0	0	1	1	2
McCone	1	1	0	2	3
Prairie	0	0	0	0	3
Richland	10	10	6	26	74
Wibaux	1	0	0	1	3
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	9	5	10	24	30
Big Horn	4	0	5	9	9
Carbon	4	2	3	9	11
Stillwater	1	1	0	2	6
Sweet Grass	0	2	2	4	4
HAVRE LMA	13	9	9	31	52
Blaine	0	3	3	6	6
Hill	11	5	6	22	39
Liberty	2	1	0	3	7
HELENA LMA	34	34	38	106	119
Broadwater	3	1	3	7	11
Jefferson	2	3	4	9	7
Lewis and Clark	29	30	31	90	101
KALISPELL LMA	69	61	48	178	196
Flathead	44	42	35	121	116
Lake	11	14	5	30	44
Lincoln	14	5	8	27	36
LEWISTOWN LMA	13	9	13	35	34
Fergus	9	3	9	21	15
Golden Valley	1	0	0	1	2
Judith Basin	1	3	1	5	1
Musselshell	1	1	2	4	11
Petroleum	0	0	0	0	0
Wheatland	1	2	1	4	5
MILES CITY LMA	21	15	13	49	45
Carter	2	1	1	4	3
Custer	10	4	5	19	14
Fallon	0	2	0	2	7
Powder River	3	1	2	6	3
Rosebud	6	7	4	17	18
Treasure	0	0	1	1	0
MISSOULA LMA	82	56	54	192	172
Mineral	3	1	1	5	5
Missoula	56	35	38	129	126
Ravalli	17	17	11	45	34
Sanders	6	3	4	13	7
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	18	18	18	54	58
Chouteau	5	5	2	12	11
Glacier	3	4	6	13	14
Pondera	4	4	5	13	13
Teton	3	4	2	9	9
Toole	3	1	3	7	11

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

EMPLOYER CLASSIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE RATING

Effective January 1, 1980, Montana instituted the "reserve ratio" experience rating system. Under this system each subject employer (excluding some nonprofit organizations and all government entities) is assigned an "experience factor" which is contributions paid minus benefits charged on each employer's account for the most recent three fiscal years immediately preceding the computation date, divided by the employer's average annual taxable payroll for the same three fiscal years. Each employer with a positive "experience factor" is designated as an eligible employer and those with a negative "experience factor" are designated as deficit employers. Schedules are then prepared listing all eligible and deficit employers in inverse numerical order of their experience factors as well as the cumulative taxable payrolls for all of those employers. The cumulative taxable payroll amounts are then segregated into groups that will yield approximately the average tax rate according to the tax schedule assigned for that particular taxable year. Each group will be identified by the rate class listed on the schedule and each employer is assigned that contribution rate opposite their rate class for the tax schedule in effect for the taxable year.

The rate schedule for each calendar year is assigned based upon the ratio of the trust fund balance as of December 31 prior to the rate year to total wages in covered employment for the previous fixcal year.

Schedules of contribution rates are shown on the following page. The rate schedule assigned for taxable year 1983 is Schedule X. As can be noted, the ratio of fund to total wages must be less than .005 to assign Schedule X and the approximate average tax yield will be 3.1% for that schedule. Eligible employers will be assigned contribution rates of 1.9% to 3.7% and deficit employers 4.0% to 4.4% based on their respective rate class assignment. Unrated employers (those with less than three years of experience) are all assigned a rate of 3.9%.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTION RATES

	Sched. I	Sched. II	Sched. III	Sched. IV	Sched. V	Sched. VI	Sched. VII	Sched. VIII	Sched. IX	Sched. X
Minimum Ratio of Fund to Total Wages	(.0150)	(.0145)	(.0140)	(.0130)	(.0120)	(.0110)	(.0095)	(.0075)	(.005)	(.....)
Average Tax Rate	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1
Rate Class	CONTRIBUTION RATES FOR ELIGIBLE EMPLOYERS									
1	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%
2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2
3	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5
4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8
5	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1
6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4
7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7
CONTRIBUTION RATES FOR UNRATED EMPLOYERS:	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%	3.1%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	3.9%
Rate Class	CONTRIBUTION RATES FOR DEFICIT EMPLOYERS									
1	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%	3.8%	4.0%
2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2
3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4
4	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4
5	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4
6	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1983	1982	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	18,904	17,002	1,902	11.2%
Continued Claims	202,435	205,035	-2,600	-1.3%
Number of Benefit Payments	186,346	184,491	1,855	1.0%
Amount of Benefits Paid	$22,402,751	$20,357,510	$2,045,241	10.0%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$123.62	$118.58	$5.04	4.3%

MONTHLY

	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago	
				Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	4,594	5,227	9,083	-93	-2.0%
Continued Claims1/	73,354	62,066	67,015	-5,445	-6.9%
Number of Benefit Payments1/	72,053	58,982	55,311	-324	-0.4%
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$8,593,964	$7,190,413	$6,618,374	$535,568	6.6%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$123.62	$122.80	$123.58	$4.85	4.1%
Trust Fund Balance	-$8,179,064	$939,423	$4,811,587	-$6,217,967	-43.2%

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

TABLE VIII-A

ETA5-159B DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
MARCH 1983

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	519	51,264.97
BIGHORN	629	77,198.51
BLAINE	419	43,879.47
BROADWATER	400	49,350.16
CARBON	492	60,094.00
CARTER	42	5,398.00
CASCADE	6,041	670,738.65
CHOUTEAU	184	20,639.00
CUSTER	760	84,993.95
DANIELS	101	12,676.00
DAWSON	1,818	215,099.80
DEER LODGE	1,203	148,982.17
FALLON	290	35,649.90
FERGUS	905	94,154.75
FLATHEAD	6,550	779,463.29
GALLATIN	3,566	382,925.39
GARFIELD	37	4,127.00
GLACIER	990	94,907.37
GOLDEN VALLEY	60	8,496.00
GRANITE	301	38,070.00
HILL	1,225	139,305.95
JEFFERSON	678	86,539.34
JUDITH BASIN	94	8,765.69
LAKE	1,047	107,769.52
LEWIS AND CLARK	3,581	412,977.45
LIBERTY	87	9,983.00
LINCOLN	3,035	367,239.01
MCCONE	96	9,947.00
MADISON	386	42,796.06
MEAGHER	379	46,684.28
MINERAL	795	102,735.38
MISSOULA	5,517	569,371.15
MUSSELSHELL	402	49,393.00
PARK	944	84,911.42
PETROLEUM	17	2,210.00
PHILLIPS	450	53,938.02
PONDERA	325	36,105.93
POWDER RIVER	135	17,148.00
POWELL	482	54,894.59
PRAIRIE	81	11,023.00
RAVALLI	1,912	204,615.83
RICHLAND	2,226	285,065.92
ROOSEVELT	803	92,219.96
ROSEBUD	1,173	158,819.00
SANDERS	1,110	138,145.04
SHERIDAN	395	52,457.00
SILVER BOW	3,785	459,776.82
STILLWATER	614	76,031.24
SWEET GRASS	89	9,389.00
TETON	311	34,982.77
TOOLE	382	48,600.00
TREASURE	38	5,606.00
VALLEY	807	94,247.24
WHEATLAND	104	14,131.70
WIBAUX	150	18,949.00
YELLOWSTONE	9,914	1,169,942.53
INTRASTATE	68,888	8,201,516.59
INTERSTATE	3,165	392,447.85
TOTAL	72,053	8,593,964.44

TABLE VIII-B

ETAS-15[illegible] DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

FEBRUARY 1983

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	477	48,850.16
BIGHORN	526	64,336.98
BLAINE	424	45,936.72
BROADWATER	330	41,048.22
CARBON	414	51,930.00
CARTER	35	4,600.00
CASCADE	5,163	583,947.13
CHOUTEAU	171	19,176.00
CUSTER	677	79,868.32
DANIELS	82	10,161.00
DAWSON	1,327	157,123.55
DEER LODGE	1,020	126,056.64
FALLON	241	28,473.20
FERGUS	877	95,093.75
FLATHEAD	4,527	490,777.43
GALLATIN	3,273	351,999.20
GARFIELD	30	3,200.00
GLACIER	784	72,738.07
GOLDEN VALLEY	55	8,108.00
GRANITE	220	29,558.00
HILL	1,054	117,163.84
JEFFERSON	556	71,004.60
JUDITH BASIN	77	7,281.44
LAKE	968	97,130.94
LEWIS AND CLARK	3,041	351,862.78
LIBERTY	89	10,734.00
LINCOLN	1,583	173,920.66
MCCONE	69	7,975.00
MADISON	386	45,946.83
MEAGHER	362	47,040.28
MINERAL	823	108,431.96
MISSOULA	4,363	462,710.62
MUSSELSHELL	328	42,620.00
PARK	934	77,900.84
PETROLEUM	19	2,044.00
PHILLIPS	502	64,184.53
PONDERA	317	35,650.00
POWDER RIVER	94	11,805.00
POWELL	338	37,648.50
PRAIRIE	70	9,151.00
RAVALLI	1,653	169,414.02
RICHLAND	1,462	184,726.34
ROOSEVELT	576	65,030.80
ROSEBUD	971	129,629.00
SANDERS	884	107,141.56
SHERIDAN	325	44,061.00
SILVER BOW	3,126	376,464.13
STILLWATER	538	65,938.00
SWEET GRASS	82	5,806.00
TETON	280	32,485.86
TOOLE	269	34,901.00
TREASURE	31	4,043.00
VALLEY	710	83,544.48
WHEATLAND	125	14,823.56
WIBAUX	151	19,109.00
YELLOWSTONE	8,381	1,004,472.91
INTRASTATE	56,319	6,865,253.38
INTERSTATE	2,663	325,159.25
TOTAL	58,982	7,190,412.63

TABLE VIII-C

FTA5-1598 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

JANUARY 1983

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	526	55,822.96
BIGHORN	512	61,445.21
BLAINE	398	42,672.98
BROADWATER	294	35,682.24
CARBON	375	46,772.80
CARTER	44	6,047.00
CASCADE	4,482	502,715.31
CHOUTEAU	174	20,034.00
CUSTER	569	68,016.97
DANIELS	88	10,602.00
DAWSON	1,184	139,620.40
DEER LODGE	854	103,961.69
FALLON	182	21,738.90
FERGUS	832	92,092.35
FLATHEAD	4,285	465,011.81
GALLATIN	3,336	352,589.46
GARFIELD	31	3,682.00
GLACIER	675	61,413.03
GOLDEN VALLEY	38	5,618.00
GRANITE	221	28,427.89
HILL	958	94,440.14
JEFFERSON	466	55,181.00
JUDITH BASIN	68	6,405.30
LAKE	1,089	111,427.94
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,957	341,156.46
LIBERTY	77	9,923.00
LINCOLN	1,430	155,236.62
MCCONE	43	5,355.00
MADISON	443	55,056.00
MEAGHER	298	36,409.28
MINERAL	875	118,260.63
MISSOULA	4,490	470,026.83
MUSSELSHELL	334	42,963.00
PARK	790	75,015.06
PETROLEUM	12	1,006.00
PHILLIPS	514	65,234.34
PONDERA	291	32,965.00
POWDER RIVER	57	7,846.00
POWELL	557	70,380.43
PRAIRIE	68	8,641.00
RAVALLI	1,604	167,784.64
RICHLAND	1,355	171,575.98
ROOSEVELT	474	55,963.73
ROSEBUD	869	114,361.92
SANDERS	1,082	137,385.96
SHERIDAN	265	35,607.00
SILVER BOW	2,612	303,317.20
STILLWATER	477	57,608.18
SWEET GRASS	109	12,005.00
TETON	240	26,649.42
TOOLE	219	28,634.00
TREASURE	37	4,653.00
VALLEY	636	74,173.48
WHEATLAND	126	13,597.56
WIBAUX	119	15,842.00
YELLOWSTONE	7,389	893,362.83
INTRASTATE	52,448	6,269,386.86
INTERSTATE	2,863	348,987.48
TOTAL	55,311	6,618,374.34

TABLE IX

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1983 THRU MARCH 1983

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,522	155,938.09
BIGHORN	1,667	202,980.70
BLAINE	1,241	132,489.17
BROADWATER	1,024	126,080.62
CARBON	1,281	158,796.80
CARTER	121	16,045.00
CASCADE	15,688	1,757,401.09
CHOUTEAU	529	59,849.00
CUSTER	2,006	232,879.24
DANIELS	271	33,439.00
DAWSON	4,329	511,843.75
DEER LODGE	3,077	379,000.50
FALLON	713	85,862.00
FERGUS	2,614	281,340.85
FLATHEAD	15,362	1,735,252.53
GALLATIN	10,175	1,087,514.05
GARFIELD	98	11,009.00
GLACIER	2,449	229,058.47
GOLDEN VALLEY	153	22,222.00
GRANITE	742	96,055.89
HILL	3,137	350,909.93
JEFFERSON	1,700	212,724.94
JUDITH BASIN	239	22,452.43
LAKE	3,104	316,328.40
LEWIS AND CLARK	9,579	1,105,996.69
LIBERTY	253	30,640.00
LINCOLN	6,048	696,396.29
MCCONE	208	23,277.00
MADISON	1,215	143,798.89
MEAGHER	1,039	130,133.84
MINERAL	2,493	329,427.97
MISSOULA	14,570	1,502,108.60
MUSSELSHELL	1,064	134,976.00
PARK	2,568	237,827.32
PETROLEUM	48	5,260.00
PHILLIPS	1,466	183,356.89
PONDERA	933	104,720.93
POWDER RIVER	286	36,799.00
POWELL	1,377	162,923.52
PRAIRIE	219	28,815.00
RAVALLI	5,169	541,814.49
RICHLAND	5,043	641,368.24
ROOSEVELT	1,853	213,214.49
ROSEBUD	3,013	402,809.92
SANDERS	3,076	382,672.56
SHERIDAN	985	132,125.00
SILVER BOW	9,523	1,139,558.15
STILLWATER	1,629	199,577.42
SWEET GRASS	280	31,200.00
TETON	831	94,118.05
TOOLE	870	112,135.00
TREASURE	106	14,302.00
VALLEY	2,153	251,965.20
WHEATLAND	355	42,552.82
WIBAUX	420	53,900.00
YELLOWSTONE	25,684	3,067,778.27
INTRASTATE	177,655	21,336,156.83
INTERSTATE	8,691	1,066,594.58
TOTAL	186,346	22,402,751.41

ANNUAL
TABLES
1982

NEW CORPORATIONS AND BUSINESSES IN MONTANA

By Industry and Area, for 1982

INDUSTRY	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	% of Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fish	24	24	26	25	25	15	20	22	12	9	19	24	245	3.8%
Mining	48	52	57	59	43	39	36	46	48	40	27	25	520	8.1%
Construction	45	40	63	49	73	66	43	66	32	74	52	48	651	10.2%
Manufacturing	11	22	26	28	12	34	25	18	13	18	18	27	252	3.9%
Transp., Commun., Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	19	19	33	31	17	24	17	32	18	22	24	28	284	4.4%
Wholesale, Retail	123	117	192	127	192	136	107	113	140	151	116	149	1663	26.0%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	73	49	61	52	46	42	45	44	45	57	53	49	616	9.6%
Services	119	106	225	146	140	152	134	105	90	126	118	111	1572	24.6%
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Nonclassifiable Establishments	15	50	15	16	43	3	20	27	4	10	29	4	236	3.7%
NonProfit	29	29	32	30	43	26	23	34	32	24	25	27	354	5.5%
STATE TOTAL	506	508	730	563	634	537	470	507	434	531	481	492	6393	100%
AREA														
Foreign Corp.	87	72	71	87	76	82	56	87	81	60	51	56	866	13.6%
Multi-County Businesses	11	15	12	15	39	11	16	31	10	18	30	6	214	3.4%
Cascade SMSA	39	24	47	40	29	37	32	30	24	39	28	25	394	6.2%
Yellowstone SMSA	55	69	114	77	89	65	57	60	48	79	60	70	843	13.1%
Anaconda-Butte LMA	18	28	55	35	51	44	17	27	24	38	32	34	403	6.3%
Bozeman LMA	43	36	56	36	45	42	45	37	39	46	47	47	519	8.1%
Glasgow LMA	19	26	27	18	20	23	16	9	12	16	7	17	210	3.3%
Glendive LMA	27	48	39	25	24	25	20	25	21	22	17	14	307	4.8%
Hardin LMA	8	12	10	14	15	20	17	15	7	9	5	9	141	2.2%
Havre LMA	18	13	21	14	15	8	11	14	5	6	12	18	155	2.4%
Helena LMA	42	31	46	32	33	32	34	25	28	20	30	40	393	6.1%
Kalispell LMA	47	50	99	57	78	56	56	49	40	70	56	68	726	11.4%
Lewistown LMA	6	14	14	11	10	7	6	7	11	14	9	10	119	1.9%
Miles City LMA	9	14	22	12	26	9	16	11	10	14	15	10	168	2.6%
Missoula LMA	59	39	74	71	61	56	58	58	55	63	66	50	710	11.1%
Shelby LMA	18	17	23	19	23	20	13	22	19	17	16	18	225	3.5%

1982 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	392000	358000	34000	8.6
CASCADE	33340	30533	2807	8.4
YELLOWSTONE	60408	56554	3854	6.4
BEAVERHEAD	4826	4527	299	6.2
BIG HORN	5409	4912	497	9.2
BLAINE	3006	2722	284	9.4
BROADWATER	1565	1411	154	9.8
CARBON	3693	3423	270	7.3
CARTER	910	877	33	3.6
CHOUTEAU	3078	2966	112	3.6
CUSTER	6196	5810	386	6.2
DANIELS	1618	1570	48	3.0
DAWSON	7191	6696	495	6.9
DEER LODGE	4587	3903	684	14.9
FALLON	2418	2321	97	4.0
FERGUS	6196	5710	486	7.8
FLATHEAD	24441	21264	3177	13.0
GALLATIN	22268	20845	1423	6.4
GARFIELD	911	887	24	2.6
GLACIER	5910	5210	700	11.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	415	383	32	7.7
GRANITE	1234	1087	147	11.9
HILL	9214	8507	707	7.7
JEFFERSON	2840	2533	307	10.8
JUDITH BASIN	1258	1184	74	5.9
LAKE	8781	7928	853	9.7
LEWIS AND CLARK	25679	23822	1857	7.2
LIBERTY	1102	1052	50	4.5
LINCOLN	7590	6095	1495	19.7
MC CONE	1461	1405	56	3.8
MADISON	2758	2562	196	7.1
MEAGHER	1163	1056	107	9.2
MINERAL	1810	1394	416	23.0
MISSOULA	34962	31722	3240	9.3
MUSSELSHELL	2147	1955	192	8.9
PARK	6239	5561	678	10.9
PETROLEUM	306	294	12	3.9
PHILLIPS	3065	2828	237	7.7
PONDERA	3591	3395	196	5.5
POWDER RIVER	1399	1355	44	3.1
POWELL	3459	3104	355	10.3
PRAIRIE	884	836	48	5.4
RAVALLI	8653	7371	1282	14.8
RICHLAND	7644	7052	592	7.7
ROOSEVELT	5795	5358	437	7.5
ROSEBUD	7625	7146	479	6.3
SANDERS	4013	3364	649	16.2
SHERIDAN	3615	3443	172	4.8
SILVER BOW	17895	15878	2017	11.3
STILLWATER	2367	2162	205	8.7
SWEET GRASS	1677	1598	79	4.7
TETON	3311	3135	176	5.3
TOOLE	2865	2676	189	6.6
TREASURE	452	428	24	5.3
VALLEY	4689	4280	409	8.7
WHEATLAND	1296	1204	92	7.1
WIBAUX	778	707	71	9.1

(1982 Benchmarks)

1981 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	384000	357000	27000	6.9
CASCADE	33872	31151	2721	8.0
YELLOWSTONE	56948	53891	3057	5.4
BEAVERHEAD	4558	4372	186	4.1
BIG HORN	5747	5219	528	9.2
BLAINE	3104	2829	275	8.9
BROADWATER	1484	1379	105	7.1
CARBON	3558	3395	163	4.6
CARTER	891	875	16	1.8
CHOUTEAU	3077	3012	65	2.1
CUSTER	6150	5850	300	4.9
DANIELS	1452	1420	32	2.2
DAWSON	6795	6580	215	3.2
DEER LODGE	4911	4070	841	17.1
FALLON	2412	2359	53	2.2
FERGUS	6246	5922	324	5.2
FLATHEAD	24065	21634	2431	10.1
GALLATIN	20959	19805	1154	5.5
GARFIELD	843	827	16	1.9
GLACIER	5900	5185	715	12.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	408	394	14	3.4
GRANITE	1187	1081	106	8.9
HILL	9128	8545	583	6.4
JEFFERSON	2561	2369	192	7.5
JUDITH BASIN	1203	1169	34	2.8
LAKE	8255	7599	656	7.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	25499	24028	1471	5.8
LIBERTY	1139	1100	39	3.4
LINCOLN	7548	6410	1138	15.1
MC CONE	1345	1319	26	1.9
MADISON	2583	2465	118	4.6
MEAGHER	1071	1001	70	6.5
MINERAL	1902	1663	239	12.6
MISSOULA	35441	32164	3277	9.2
MUSSELSHELL	2088	2028	60	2.9
PARK	5960	5465	495	8.3
PETROLEUM	309	300	9	2.9
PHILLIPS	2937	2797	140	4.8
PONDERA	3567	3449	118	3.3
POWDER RIVER	1330	1301	29	2.2
POWELL	3285	3011	274	8.3
PRAIRIE	883	842	41	4.6
RAVALLI	8394	7461	933	11.1
RICHLAND	7808	7626	182	2.3
ROOSEVELT	5440	5121	319	5.9
ROSEBUD	6112	5680	432	7.1
SANDERS	3993	3532	461	11.5
SHERIDAN	3586	3540	46	1.3
SILVER BOW	18349	16824	1525	8.3
STILLWATER	2335	2241	94	4.0
SWEET GRASS	1727	1668	59	3.4
TETON	3267	3160	107	3.3
TOOLE	3018	2911	107	3.5
TREASURE	445	433	12	2.7
VALLEY	4986	4667	319	6.4
WHEATLAND	1198	1146	52	4.3
WIBAUX	749	719	30	4.0

(1982 Benchmarks)

1980 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	370000	347000	23000	6.1
CASCADE	33641	31182	2459	7.3
YELLOWSTONE	55381	52700	2681	4.8
BEAVERHEAD	4141	3982	159	3.8
BIG HORN	6035	5648	387	6.4
BLAINE	2935	2682	253	8.6
BROADWATER	1456	1352	104	7.1
CARBON	3273	3127	146	4.5
CARTER	901	847	54	6.0
CHOUTEAU	2975	2902	73	2.5
CUSTER	6193	5955	238	3.8
DANIELS	1371	1346	25	1.8
DAWSON	5945	5766	179	3.0
DEER LODGE	5048	4568	480	9.5
FALLON	2386	2336	50	2.1
FERGUS	6024	5733	291	4.8
FLATHEAD	23281	21346	1935	8.3
GALLATIN	19848	18622	1226	6.2
GARFIELD	826	800	26	3.1
GLACIER	5761	5270	491	8.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	393	376	17	4.3
GRANITE	1150	1061	89	7.7
HILL	8666	8166	500	5.8
JEFFERSON	2363	2209	154	6.5
JUDITH BASIN	1162	1081	81	7.0
LAKE	7930	7341	589	7.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	24642	23402	1240	5.0
LIBERTY	1130	1094	36	3.2
LINCOLN	6982	5901	1081	15.5
MC CONE	1214	1193	21	1.7
MADISON	2496	2380	116	4.6
MEAGHER	1070	1012	58	5.4
MINERAL	1902	[illegible]	196	10.3
MISSOULA	35721	33008	2713	7.6
MUSSELSHELL	1836	1793	43	2.3
PARK	5716	5308	408	7.1
PETROLEUM	311	299	12	3.9
PHILLIPS	2869	2751	118	4.1
PONDERA	3477	3332	145	4.2
POWDER RIVER	1291	1255	36	2.8
POWELL	3231	3028	203	6.3
PRAIRIE	939	913	26	2.8
RAVALLI	7883	7069	814	10.3
RICHLAND	6193	6050	143	2.3
ROOSEVELT	5087	4817	270	5.3
ROSEBUD	5179	4885	294	5.7
SANDERS	3967	3580	387	9.8
SHERIDAN	3016	2969	47	1.6
SILVER BOW	18140	16900	1240	6.8
STILLWATER	2244	2158	86	3.8
SWEET GRASS	1792	1755	37	2.1
TETON	2884	2774	110	3.8
TOOLE	2785	2673	112	4.0
TREASURE	431	416	15	3.5
VALLEY	4623	4374	249	5.4
WHEATLAND	1173	1130	43	3.7
WIBAUX	698	680	18	2.6

(1982 Benchmarks)

1979 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	371000	352000	19000	5.1
CASCADE	33999	31899	2100	6.2
YELLOWSTONE	55251	53224	2027	3.7
BEAVERHEAD	4111	3959	152	3.7
BIG HORN	5901	5606	295	5.0
BLAINE	3100	2887	213	6.9
BROADWATER	1636	1572	64	3.9
CARBON	3246	3105	141	4.3
CARTER	912	841	71	7.8
CHOUTEAU	2994	2928	66	2.2
CUSTER	5978	5775	203	3.4
DANIELS	1442	1413	29	2.0
DAWSON	5803	5604	199	3.4
DEER LODGE	5450	5071	379	7.0
FALLON	2297	2248	49	2.1
FERGUS	6095	5887	208	3.4
FLATHEAD	23467	21928	1539	6.6
GALLATIN	19826	18936	890	4.5
GARFIELD	848	808	40	4.7
GLACIER	5612	5176	436	7.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	403	386	17	4.2
GRANITE	1118	1033	85	7.6
HILL	8872	8503	369	4.2
JEFFERSON	2298	2127	171	7.4
JUDITH BASIN	1227	1127	100	8.1
LAKE	8138	7647	491	6.0
LEWIS AND CLARK	24465	23299	1166	4.8
LIBERTY	1129	1094	35	3.1
LINCOLN	7208	6462	746	10.3
MC CONE	1267	1246	21	1.7
MADISON	2446	2373	73	3.0
MEAGHER	1108	1065	43	3.9
MINERAL	1712	1584	128	7.5
MISSOULA	36369	34050	2319	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1907	1858	49	2.6
PARK	5941	5625	316	5.3
PETROLEUM	334	329	5	1.5
PHILLIPS	2711	2610	101	3.7
PONDERA	3518	3388	130	3.7
POWDER RIVER	1289	1252	37	2.9
POWELL	3371	3181	190	5.6
PRAIRIE	877	853	24	2.7
RAVALLI	7922	7321	601	7.6
RICHLAND	5497	5392	105	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5355	5105	250	4.7
ROSEBUD	4587	4357	230	5.0
SANDERS	3888	3579	309	7.9
SHERIDAN	2873	2830	43	1.5
SILVER BOW	18374	17244	1130	6.1
STILLWATER	2268	2193	75	3.3
SWEET GRASS	1727	1706	21	1.2
TETON	2868	2768	100	3.5
TOOLE	2827	2714	113	4.0
TREASURE	440	426	14	3.2
VALLEY	4779	4533	246	5.1
WHEATLAND	1197	1169	28	2.3
WIBAUX	729	707	22	3.0

(1982 Benchmarks)

1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	370000	348000	22000	5.9
CASCADE	34486	32098	2388	6.9
YELLOWSTONE	53739	51241	2498	4.6
BEAVERHEAD	4173	4005	168	4.0
BIG HORN	5548	5198	350	6.3
BLAINE	3044	2798	246	8.1
BROADWATER	1574	1504	70	4.4
CARBON	3318	3127	191	5.8
CARTER	919	846	73	7.9
CHOUTEAU	3052	2941	111	3.6
CUSTER	5991	5723	268	4.5
DANIELS	1498	1454	44	2.9
DAWSON	5828	5583	245	4.2
DEER LODGE	5678	5153	525	9.2
FALLON	2334	2256	78	3.3
FERGUS	6077	5800	277	4.6
FLATHEAD	23018	21295	1723	7.5
GALLATIN	19798	18881	917	4.6
GARFIELD	874	846	28	3.2
GLACIER	5747	5213	534	9.3
GOLDEN VALLEY	404	387	17	4.2
GRANITE	1209	1103	106	8.8
HILL	8754	8367	387	4.4
JEFFERSON	2385	2205	180	7.5
JUDITH BASIN	1252	1131	121	9.7
LAKE	8067	7549	518	6.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	24543	23239	1304	5.3
LIBERTY	1143	1092	51	4.5
LINCOLN	7298	6440	858	11.8
MC CONE	1309	1250	59	4.5
MADISON	2435	2333	102	4.2
MEAGHER	1073	1024	49	4.6
MINERAL	1716	1572	144	8.4
MISSOULA	36198	33831	2367	6.5
MUSSELSHELL	1887	1803	84	4.5
PARK	5863	5537	326	5.6
PETROLEUM	324	319	5	1.5
PHILLIPS	2637	2507	130	4.9
PONDERA	3548	3401	147	4.1
POWDER RIVER	1278	1241	37	2.9
POWELL	3562	3337	225	6.3
PRAIRIE	895	866	29	3.2
RAVALLI	7811	7183	628	8.0
RICHLAND	5163	5023	140	2.7
ROOSEVELT	5149	4878	271	5.3
ROSEBUD	4536	4273	263	5.8
SANDERS	3951	3638	313	7.9
SHERIDAN	2818	2758	60	2.1
SILVER BOW	19009	17453	1556	8.2
STILLWATER	2121	2030	91	4.3
SWEET GRASS	1752	1711	41	2.3
TETON	2913	2794	119	4.1
TOOLE	2866	2753	113	3.9
TREASURE	481	462	19	4.0
VALLEY	4957	4624	333	6.7
WHEATLAND	1261	1207	54	4.3
WIBAUX	742	721	21	2.8

(1982 Benchmarks)

MONTANA

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1982

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

March 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	366.9	371.3	380.4	390.3	398.8	409.1	405.1	405.8	399.6	395.6	393.3	387.8	392.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	333.5	334.6	343.5	356.8	367.1	374.8	372.1	374.7	370.3	363.1	355.9	349.7	358.0
Persons Employed In Agriculture	19.8	21.5	25.9	31.8	32.8	37.3	40.0	42.8	33.3	28.3	24.4	21.0	29.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	33.4	36.7	36.9	33.5	31.7	34.3	33.0	31.1	29.3	32.5	37.4	38.1	34.0
Percent of Labor Force, Undajusted	9.1	9.9	9.7	8.6	8.0	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.3	8.2	9.5	9.8	8.6
Percent Of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	7.5	8.2	8.7	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.7	9.4	10.0	9.6	8.6
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) 3/.	267.0	264.3	266.0	270.6	275.6	278.5	272.2	271.6	275.8	275.7	273.8	271.3	271.9
MANUFACTURING	20.3	19.0	18.5	19.5	20.0	20.8	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.9	20.0	19.9	20.1
Durable Goods	11.3	10.3	10.0	10.9	11.4	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.4	10.9	10.8	11.2
24 Lumber and Wood Products	6.7	5.9	5.6	6.4	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8
33 Primary Metal Industries	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Durable Goods	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.0
Non-Durable Goods	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.5	9.1	9.1	8.9
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7
27 Printing and Publishing	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
Other Non-Durable Goods	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
MINING	10.7	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.0	8.9	8.6	9.6
10 Metal Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
12 & 14 Bitum, Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining.	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.7
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	9.8	9.5	10.1	11.3	12.8	14.1	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.6	12.6	11.9	12.3
15 General Building Contractors	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.6
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.5	4.8	5.1
17 Special Trade Contractors	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	21.9	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.3	22.5	22.3	22.2	21.7	21.4	20.9	20.8	21.8
40 Railroad Transportation	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.2
41-47 Transportation except Railroad	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.2
48 & 49 Commun.,Electric,Gas,Sanitary Services	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	69.6	68.7	70.0	71.0	72.5	74.0	72.8	74.4	74.9	74.2	73.7	72.9	72.4
Wholesale Trade	17.0	17.0	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.5	17.4	17.2	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.2
Retail Trade	52.6	51.8	52.9	53.8	55.2	56.5	55.5	57.1	57.8	56.9	56.6	55.7	55.2
53 & 56 General Mechandise, Apparel, Accessories.	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.6	8.0	8.4	7.9
54 Food Stores	8.0	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.7	8.0
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.0
58 Eating and Drinking Places	19.2	19.2	20.1	20.7	21.5	22.2	21.3	22.8	23.2	23.0	22.4	21.7	21.4
52,57,59 Bldg.,Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.1	10.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.0	12.9	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.8
SERVICES	54.6	54.6	55.1	55.8	55.9	57.3	57.3	57.1	57.1	55.2	55.2	54.8	55.8
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.1	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.7
72 Personal Services	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
80 Medical and Other Health Services	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.3	20.3	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.8	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.4
Other Services	26.1	26.0	26.3	26.8	26.7	26.5	26.3	26.2	26.9	25.9	25.5	24.9	26.2
GOVERNMENT	67.3	67.5	67.6	68.2	69.6	67.3	62.3	61.1	65.4	69.0	70.1	69.9	67.1
91 Federal Government	12.2	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.8	13.6	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.0	13.2	13.3	12.9
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	6.6	6.0	5.9	9.1	9.3	9.2	8.1
92 Other State Government	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.1	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.0
93 Local Education	22.8	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.3	19.0	16.0	16.0	21.2	23.2	24.1	23.5	21.5
93 Other Local Government	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.8	15.8	15.4	14.6	14.0	13.7	13.9	14.6

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

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U. S. Department of Labor
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	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	361.7	365.2	372.4	384.3	388.7	401.4	400.5	402.5	390.1	385.2	379.7	376.3	384.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	332.1	333.6	343.1	356.0	362.8	372.3	374.0	377.5	367.3	362.8	353.9	348.6	357.0
Persons Employed In Agriculture	20.3	22.1	26.5	32.6	33.6	38.3	40.9	43.8	34.2	29.0	25.0	21.5	30.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.6	31.6	29.3	28.3	25.9	29.1	26.5	25.0	22.8	22.4	25.8	27.7	27.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted	8.2	8.7	7.9	7.4	6.7	7.3	6.6	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.8	7.3	6.9
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	6.6	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.2	6.9
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) 3/.	274.8	273.1	276.2	280.8	284.1	287.6	285.7	286.9	287.0	286.2	281.3	278.5	281.8
MANUFACTURING	23.1	22.7	22.4	22.3	22.8	23.8	24.5	24.5	24.0	23.9	22.8	21.5	23.2
Durable Goods	14.1	13.7	13.4	13.6	14.1	14.9	15.6	15.6	15.1	14.5	13.6	12.4	14.2
24 Lumber and Wood Products	8.8	8.5	8.1	8.3	8.6	9.3	9.9	10.0	9.4	9.0	8.2	7.3	8.8
33 Primary Metal Products	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0
Other Durable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4
Non-Durable Goods	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.0
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8
27 Printing and Publishing	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Other Non-Durable Goods	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
MINING	10.4	10.5	11.0	11.0	11.3	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.3	11.8	11.4	11.3	11.5
10 Metal Mining	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3
12 & 14 Bitum, Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining.	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	10.9	9.9	10.8	12.2	13.0	14.2	15.8	15.8	15.3	15.5	14.1	12.5	13.3
15 General Building Contractors	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.7
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.6	5.3	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.4	4.7	4.7
17 Special Trade Contractors	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	4.8	4.4	4.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.1	22.0	22.0	22.8	22.9	23.1	23.1	23.0	22.8	22.8	22.4	22.2	22.6
40 Railroad Transportation	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.3	6.0
41-47 Transportation except Railroad	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1
48 & 49 Commun.,Electric,Gas,Sanitary Services...	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	70.3	69.4	70.4	71.6	73.0	74.9	74.7	75.4	74.7	73.5	73.3	73.8	72.9
Wholesale Trade	17.5	17.3	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.9
Retail Trade	52.8	52.1	52.9	53.8	55.0	56.6	56.4	57.0	56.5	55.4	55.5	56.1	55.0
53 & 56 General Mechandise, Apparel, Accessories.	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.5	9.1	8.2
54 Food Stores	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.0
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.4
58 Eating and Drinking Places	18.9	19.0	19.6	20.0	20.8	21.9	21.4	21.8	21.4	20.9	20.6	20.2	20.5
52,57,59 Bldg.,Mat., Farm Equip.,Furn., Misc.....	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.2	10.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.9	12.9
SERVICES	54.9	55.2	55.8	56.2	55.9	57.1	57.7	57.4	57.5	56.0	55.1	55.2	56.1
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.9	8.2	8.2	7.6	6.5	6.1	6.2	7.0
72 Personal Services	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
80 Medical and Other Health Services	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.4	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	19.4
Other Services	27.5	27.6	27.8	27.7	27.3	27.2	26.8	26.7	27.4	26.9	26.4	26.3	27.2
GOVERNMENT	70.3	70.6	71.0	71.8	72.2	69.3	64.9	65.3	67.4	69.9	69.3	69.0	69.3
91 Federal Government	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.9	13.4	13.9	14.9	14.9	14.7	13.9	13.2	12.9	13.6
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	6.1	5.4	5.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	7.8
92 Other State Government	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.9	10.3	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.9	10.4
93 Local Education	24.6	25.0	25.4	25.0	24.9	20.7	16.7	17.6	21.1	22.8	23.2	23.3	22.5
93 Other Local Government	14.0	14.1	14.0	14.7	14.9	15.9	16.4	17.0	15.4	14.5	14.4	14.4	15.0

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

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	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	351.7	352.6	358.3	365.7	369.2	381.6	385.1	386.2	377.0	374.2	369.3	368.2	370.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	326.8	328.7	334.6	341.8	349.3	357.4	360.5	365.3	357.5	353.9	346.5	341.6	347.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	20.8	22.6	27.2	33.4	34.4	39.2	42.0	44.9	35.0	29.8	25.6	22.0	31.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	24.9	23.9	23.7	23.9	19.9	24.2	24.6	21.5	19.5	20.3	22.8	26.6	23.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.5	5.4	6.4	6.4	5.6	5.2	5.4	6.2	7.2	6.1
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	5.5	5.2	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.1
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) 3/	274.0	273.0	274.6	276.5	281.4	284.5	280.9	283.5	284.8	286.6	283.1	282.0	280.4
MANUFACTURING	25.5	24.7	24.2	22.9	23.0	24.2	23.8	24.3	24.4	24.8	24.4	24.1	24.2
Durable Goods	16.4	15.9	15.6	14.3	14.2	15.2	14.8	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.2	15.0	15.2
24 Lumber and Wood Products	10.0	9.7	9.3	7.9	7.7	8.5	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.2
33 Primary Metal Industries	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.6
Other Durable Goods	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4
Nondurable Goods	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.0
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0
27 Printing and Publishing	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	.8	.8	.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
MINING	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.6	9.2	9.4	8.4	8.8	8.4	9.1	9.0	10.2	8.8
10 Metal Mining	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.9
12 & 14 Bitum, Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	4.7
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	11.6	11.3	11.5	13.3	14.8	15.7	16.4	16.6	17.0	16.9	15.8	13.1	14.5
15 General Building Contractors	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.2	4.6
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.4	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.6	3.5	3.9
17 Special Trade Contractors	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.2	5.4	6.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.0	22.3	22.4	22.3	22.2	22.4	22.8	22.5	22.4	22.4
40 Railroad Transportation	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.5
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.6
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	70.4	69.8	70.3	71.3	72.2	73.3	72.8	73.6	73.3	73.3	73.0	73.8	72.4
Wholesale Trade	17.3	17.3	17.5	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.8	17.7	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.8
Retail Trade	53.1	52.4	52.8	53.5	54.4	55.6	55.1	55.9	55.6	55.0	54.7	55.8	54.5
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.7	9.4	8.3
54 Food Stores	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.9
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.7
58 Eating and Drinking Places	18.5	18.5	18.8	19.2	21.3	21.7	20.7	20.9	20.7	20.1	19.5	19.4	19.7
52,57,59 Bldg.,Mat., Farm Equip.,Furn.,Misc	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.3	10.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.0	12.9
SERVICES	53.4	54.0	54.5	54.9	54.9	56.5	56.0	56.3	56.5	55.5	54.3	54.9	55.1
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	7.6	7.9	8.0	7.5	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.8
72 Personal Services	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
80 Medical and other Health Services	17.8	17.9	18.0	17.9	18.1	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.2
Other Services	27.0	27.4	27.6	28.0	27.7	28.0	27.0	27.2	27.8	28.0	27.2	27.6	27.5
GOVERNMENT	69.7	70.1	70.6	70.8	72.2	70.0	68.0	68.3	69.7	71.2	71.1	70.4	70.2
91 Federal Government	12.6	12.5	12.6	13.0	13.7	14.7	15.4	15.4	15.1	14.1	13.7	13.2	13.8
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.2	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2
92 Other State Government	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.6	11.1	11.4	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.8
93 Local Education	24.6	25.0	25.3	25.1	25.3	20.6	17.8	18.4	21.3	24.2	25.0	24.7	23.1
93 Other Local Government	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.8	14.2	15.3	15.2	15.7	14.7	13.8	13.7	13.6	14.3

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.
2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis,
Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana
Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

MONTANA

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1979

U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

March 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	350.4	350.8	355.2	365.7	374.4	393.1	390.0	392.7	381.9	371.3	364.9	361.6	371.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	322.9	326.3	332.7	345.4	357.5	372.8	372.5	377.0	368.2	357.3	349.1	342.4	352.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	21.3	23.2	27.8	34.2	35.3	40.2	43.0	46.0	35.9	30.5	26.2	22.6	32.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.5	24.5	22.5	20.3	16.9	20.3	17.5	15.7	13.7	14.0	15.8	19.2	19.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.6	4.5	5.2	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.3	5.1	5.1
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	6.3	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.1
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) 3/	268.9	268.5	271.1	277.4	285.2	294.2	290.0	292.6	295.2	290.7	287.7	285.3	283.6
MANUFACTURING	25.9	27.1	25.9	25.6	26.0	27.4	27.8	28.4	28.0	28.0	27.6	26.5	27.0
Durable Goods	17.0	18.1	17.1	16.8	17.2	18.4	18.7	19.1	18.8	18.6	18.2	17.0	17.9
24 Lumber and Wood Products	10.9	11.7	10.5	10.2	10.3	11.3	11.5	11.8	11.6	11.7	11.3	10.5	11.1
33 Primary Metal Industries	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3
Other Durable Goods	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5
Nondurable Goods	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.1
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.1
27 Printing and Publishing	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
MINING	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.4	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.7
10 Metal Mining	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1
12 & 14 Bitum, Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	11.2	10.8	11.8	13.8	15.8	18.0	17.9	18.7	18.5	18.6	17.0	14.8	15.6
15 General Building Contractors	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.9	5.5	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.2	5.3
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	2.7	2.4	2.5	3.3	4.1	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	4.5	3.5	4.0
17 Special Trade Contractors	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.6	6.3	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.1	6.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	21.8	21.8	22.0	22.1	23.1	23.7	23.8	24.1	24.5	24.0	23.5	23.1	23.1
40 Railroad Transportation	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.5	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.1	7.4
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.8
48 & 49 Commun.,Electric,Gas, Sanitary Services	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	69.9	69.1	70.4	72.6	74.4	76.7	74.8	75.8	75.1	74.0	74.1	74.6	73.5
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.1	16.6	17.1	17.5	18.2	17.8	17.9	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.6	17.4
Retail Trade	53.6	53.0	53.8	55.5	56.9	58.6	57.0	57.9	57.4	56.2	56.2	57.0	56.1
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.9	8.4	8.5
54 Food Stores	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.8
55 Automobile Dealers, Service Stations	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58 Eating and Drinking Places	18.1	18.2	18.9	19.9	20.8	21.7	21.0	21.5	21.1	20.0	19.6	19.6	20.0
52,57,59 Bldg.,Mat., Farm Equip.,Furn., Misc	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.7	11.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.6	13.0	12.9	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.7
SERVICES	51.7	51.8	52.4	53.9	54.6	56.7	56.0	56.0	56.1	54.2	53.6	53.8	54.2
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1
72 Personal Services	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
80 Medical and other Health Services	17.1	17.0	17.1	17.4	17.4	17.7	17.7	18.0	17.9	17.7	17.6	17.2	17.5
Other Services	26.2	26.6	26.9	27.8	28.3	28.7	28.0	27.6	28.4	27.7	27.4	27.4	27.6
GOVERNMENT	69.3	68.6	69.0	70.0	71.2	70.9	68.8	68.6	71.8	70.8	70.9	71.5	70.1
91 Federal Government	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.7	13.5	15.1	15.8	15.9	15.3	14.0	13.7	13.2	13.9
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.9
92 Other State Government	11.0	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.7	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.8
93 Local Education	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.5	24.4	21.3	18.2	18.1	21.6	24.0	24.6	25.2	22.8
93 Other Local Government	13.4	12.9	12.9	13.7	14.0	17.0	17.2	17.0	16.5	14.2	14.0	14.3	14.7

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

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CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	338.9	341.4	352.7	363.8	371.1	390.2	396.0	397.5	385.5	371.6	367.0	364.4	370.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	311.6	315.0	325.6	342.0	352.2	366.2	374.2	377.2	367.7	354.9	346.9	342.5	348.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	22.0	23.9	28.6	35.1	36.1	41.2	44.1	47.2	36.8	31.1	26.9	23.1	33.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.3	26.4	27.1	21.8	18.9	24.0	21.8	20.3	17.8	16.7	20.1	21.9	22.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	*8.1*	*7.7*	*7.7*	*6.0*	*5.1*	*6.1*	*5.5*	*5.1*	*4.6*	*4.5*	*5.5*	*6.0*	*6.0*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*6.4*	*6.2*	*6.6*	*5.7*	*5.7*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*5.8*	*5.6*	*5.9*	*5.8*	*6.0*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) 3/	*260.9*	*261.3*	*265.1*	*272.9*	*279.6*	*288.0*	*291.7*	*293.1*	*295.1*	*288.4*	*284.9*	*283.9*	*280.4*
MANUFACTURING	*25.2*	*25.0*	*24.8*	*25.0*	*25.7*	*26.8*	*27.2*	*27.5*	*27.3*	*27.3*	*27.1*	*26.5*	*26.3*
Durable Goods	*16.3*	*16.4*	*16.4*	*16.4*	*17.0*	*17.8*	*18.4*	*18.5*	*18.3*	*18.1*	*17.9*	*17.6*	*17.4*
24 Lumber and Woods Products	*10.1*	*10.2*	*10.0*	*9.7*	*10.3*	*11.0*	*11.4*	*11.5*	*11.3*	*11.3*	*11.1*	*11.0*	*10.7*
33 Primary Metal Industries	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.1*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.1*	*3.2*	*3.1*	*3.2*
Other Durable Goods	*3.0*	*3.0*	*3.2*	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.6*	*3.5*	*3.5*
Nondurable Goods	*8.8*	*8.7*	*8.5*	*8.6*	*8.7*	*8.9*	*8.9*	*9.0*	*9.0*	*9.2*	*9.1*	*9.2*	*8.9*
20 Food and Kindred Products	*4.2*	*4.0*	*3.7*	*3.8*	*3.8*	*3.9*	*3.9*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*4.3*	*4.3*	*4.4*	*4.0*
27 Printing and Publishing	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.1*
Other Nondurable Goods	*1.5*	*1.4*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*
MINING	*6.1*	*6.0*	*6.1*	*6.4*	*6.8*	*7.3*	*7.6*	*7.6*	*7.7*	*7.6*	*7.5*	*7.3*	*7.0*
10 Metal Mining	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*
12 & 14 Bitum, Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.0*	*2.1*
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	*2.5*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.5*	*2.7*	*3.0*	*3.1*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.2*	*2.9*
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	*12.2*	*12.2*	*13.1*	*16.1*	*17.6*	*19.4*	*19.6*	*19.7*	*19.6*	*19.1*	*17.0*	*14.8*	*16.7*
15 General Building Contractors	*4.2*	*4.1*	*4.4*	*5.5*	*6.0*	*6.7*	*6.7*	*6.8*	*6.7*	*6.4*	*5.9*	*5.5*	*5.8*
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	*3.3*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*4.6*	*5.1*	*5.6*	*5.8*	*5.7*	*5.6*	*5.6*	*4.7*	*3.6*	*4.7*
17 Special Trade Contractors	*4.7*	*4.6*	*5.1*	*6.0*	*6.5*	*7.1*	*7.1*	*7.2*	*7.2*	*7.0*	*6.4*	*5.7*	*6.2*
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	*20.3*	*20.3*	*20.4*	*20.5*	*21.2*	*21.9*	*22.2*	*22.4*	*23.1*	*22.8*	*22.8*	*22.6*	*21.7*
40 Railroad Transportation	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.8*	*7.0*	*7.1*	*7.1*	*7.4*	*7.4*	*7.4*	*7.0*	*6.8*
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	*6.1*	*6.1*	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.4*	*6.7*	*6.7*	*6.9*	*7.2*	*7.1*	*7.1*	*7.2*	*6.7*
48 & 49 Commun.,Electric,Gas, Sanitary Services	*7.9*	*7.9*	*7.8*	*7.9*	*8.0*	*8.3*	*8.4*	*8.5*	*8.5*	*8.4*	*8.4*	*8.4*	*8.2*
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	*65.6*	*65.4*	*67.3*	*69.4*	*71.4*	*73.9*	*75.2*	*76.9*	*76.6*	*74.4*	*74.6*	*75.8*	*72.2*
Wholesale Trade	*15.6*	*15.5*	*15.7*	*16.2*	*16.6*	*16.9*	*17.0*	*17.1*	*17.0*	*16.9*	*16.9*	*16.8*	*16.5*
Retail Trade	*49.9*	*49.9*	*51.5*	*53.2*	*54.9*	*57.0*	*58.1*	*59.8*	*59.5*	*57.5*	*57.7*	*59.0*	*55.7*
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	*8.0*	*7.8*	*7.8*	*7.6*	*7.7*	*8.0*	*8.7*	*9.0*	*9.0*	*9.1*	*9.4*	*9.9*	*8.5*
54 Food Stores	*7.0*	*7.0*	*7.1*	*7.2*	*7.4*	*7.6*	*7.8*	*7.9*	*7.8*	*7.8*	*7.9*	*8.1*	*7.6*
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	*8.2*	*8.1*	*8.3*	*8.7*	*8.9*	*9.3*	*9.5*	*9.6*	*9.4*	*9.0*	*9.1*	*9.2*	*8.9*
58 Eating and Drinking Places	*16.9*	*17.2*	*18.1*	*19.2*	*20.2*	*21.0*	*21.3*	*22.1*	*22.0*	*20.5*	*20.2*	*20.1*	*19.9*
52,57,59 Bldg.,Mat., Farm Equip.,Furn.,Misc	*9.8*	*9.9*	*10.2*	*10.4*	*10.7*	*11.1*	*10.9*	*11.2*	*11.3*	*11.1*	*11.1*	*11.7*	*10.8*
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	*11.5*	*11.6*	*11.7*	*12.0*	*12.2*	*12.4*	*12.5*	*12.6*	*12.5*	*12.4*	*12.5*	*12.6*	*12.2*
SERVICES	*49.0*	*49.1*	*49.8*	*51.5*	*52.2*	*54.2*	*55.2*	*55.3*	*55.5*	*53.3*	*52.6*	*53.1*	*52.6*
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	*5.6*	*5.8*	*5.9*	*6.0*	*6.3*	*7.6*	*8.0*	*8.1*	*7.5*	*6.3*	*5.8*	*6.2*	*6.6*
72 Personal Services	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.7*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*
80 Medical and other Health Services	*16.5*	*16.6*	*16.8*	*17.2*	*17.3*	*17.5*	*17.4*	*17.6*	*17.6*	*17.3*	*17.3*	*17.4*	*17.2*
Other Services	*24.4*	*24.2*	*24.6*	*25.8*	*26.1*	*26.5*	*27.1*	*27.0*	*27.7*	*27.1*	*26.9*	*26.9*	*26.3*
GOVERNMENT	*71.0*	*71.7*	*71.8*	*71.9*	*72.4*	*72.0*	*72.3*	*71.0*	*72.9*	*71.5*	*71.0*	*70.8*	*71.7*
91 Federal Government	*12.4*	*12.5*	*12.5*	*12.4*	*13.0*	*13.8*	*15.3*	*15.6*	*15.7*	*13.7*	*13.2*	*12.8*	*13.6*
92 State Colleges and Universities	*8.9*	*8.9*	*8.8*	*8.9*	*8.6*	*8.3*	*8.2*	*8.2*	*8.5*	*8.5*	*8.5*	*8.5*	*8.6*
92 Other State Government	*11.4*	*11.2*	*11.3*	*11.2*	*11.1*	*11.3*	*11.4*	*11.3*	*11.0*	*10.7*	*10.7*	*10.7*	*11.1*
93 Local Education	*24.6*	*25.4*	*25.6*	*25.5*	*25.5*	*23.2*	*21.1*	*18.6*	*22.1*	*24.6*	*24.9*	*25.1*	*23.8*
93 Other Local Government	*13.7*	*13.7*	*13.6*	*13.9*	*14.2*	*15.4*	*16.2*	*17.3*	*15.6*	*14.0*	*13.7*	*13.7*	*14.6*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

Produced in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis,
Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana
Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

BILLINGS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1982 — March 1983

1982	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
(Residence Data)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	57.2	57.3	58.4	59.8	61.2	62.5	61.2	60.8	61.9	61.4	61.6	61.7	60.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	54.0	53.8	54.8	56.4	57.5	58.2	57.1	56.9	58.1	57.5	57.3	57.1	56.6
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.6	3.9
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	5.5	6.2	6.2	5.7	6.1	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.4	7.0	7.5	6.4
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	4.4	5.1	5.4	5.6	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.6	6.4
(Establishment Data)													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	46.1	45.7	46.2	47.0	47.5	48.1	47.4	47.5	48.3	48.3	48.2	47.3	47.3
Manufacturing	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9
Contract Construction	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15.2	15.1	15.4	15.8	15.9	16.0	15.9	16.0	16.2	15.7	15.6	15.4	15.7
Wholesale Trade	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2
Retail Trade	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Services and Mining	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.3
Government	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.9	8.2	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.7	8.7	8.0	8.0
Federal Government	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6
State and Local Government	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.6	5.9	5.9	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.3

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Residence series began January 1970.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification. Establishment series began January 1964.

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BILLINGS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1981 March 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
(Residence Data)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	54.2	54.5	55.1	56.0	56.6	58.3	58.1	59.1	57.6	57.9	58.0	58.0	57.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	50.7	50.6	51.6	52.8	53.7	54.7	54.9	56.2	55.2	55.6	55.4	55.3	53.9
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.1
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	6.5	7.1	6.3	5.6	5.2	6.2	5.5	5.0	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.4
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	5.3	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.4
(Establishment Data)													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	46.6	46.3	46.9	47.4	47.8	48.4	48.6	48.6	49.2	49.6	49.6	49.3	48.2
Manufacturing	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.2
Contract Construction	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15.4	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.3	16.4	15.8
Wholesale Trade	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6
Retail Trade	9.8	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.0	10.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
Services and Mining	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.4
Government	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6
Federal Government	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
State and Local Government	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Residence series began January 1970.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification. Establishment series began January 1964.

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BILLINGS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1980 March 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
(Residence Data)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	54.4	54.5	54.5	53.5	54.3	56.4	56.1	56.3	55.9	56.2	56.1	56.1	55.4
EMPLOYED PERSONS	51.5	51.6	51.5	51.0	52.2	53.5	53.2	53.7	53.5	53.9	53.7	53.1	52.7
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.7
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.6	3.9	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.4	5.4	4.8
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.5	4.8
(Establishment Data)													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	45.9	45.8	45.9	45.6	46.7	47.6	47.2	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.0	47.5	46.9
Manufacturing	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2
Contract Construction	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.3	15.9
Wholesale Trade	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6
Retail Trade	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Services and Mining	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.3
Government	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.5
Federal Government	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
State and Local Government	6.1	6.2	6.3	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.0

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Residence series began January 1970.

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BILLINGS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1979 March 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
(Residence Data)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	53.5	53.3	53.3	54.4	55.1	57.4	56.3	57.1	56.3	55.7	55.6	55.2	55.2
EMPLOYED PERSONS	50.3	50.6	50.9	52.4	53.4	55.2	54.5	55.4	54.8	54.2	53.9	53.1	53.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	5.9	5.0	4.5	3.8	3.1	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.7	3.7
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7
(Establishment Data)													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	45.2	45.0	45.4	46.5	47.1	48.5	47.6	48.6	48.6	48.4	48.4	47.8	47.2
Manufacturing	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.4
Contract Construction	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.3	16.3	15.9	16.3	16.3	15.9
Wholesale Trade	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4
Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Services and Mining	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.7	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6
Government	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.6
Federal Government	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
State and Local Government	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Residence series began January 1970.

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(YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1978 March 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
(Residence Data)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	50.7	50.6	51.9	52.3	53.1	55.4	54.9	55.4	56.1	54.7	54.9	54.8	53.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	47.5	47.7	48.6	50.0	51.0	52.7	52.5	53.1	54.0	53.0	52.4	52.3	51.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	6.3	5.8	6.3	4.4	4.0	4.9	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.1	4.5	4.6	4.6
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	5.0	4.8	5.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.4	3.9	5.0	4.7	4.6
(Establishment Data)													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	43.1	43.0	43.5	44.2	44.8	46.3	45.7	46.4	47.9	47.1	46.7	46.9	45.5
Manufacturing	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2
Contract Construction	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	14.4	14.4	14.6	14.9	15.1	15.4	15.6	16.0	16.2	15.8	15.8	16.2	15.4
Wholesale Trade	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.1
Retail Trade	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Services and Mining	8.6	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.3
Government	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.6	8.0	7.0	7.1	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.7
Federal Government	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
State and Local Government	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Residence series began January 1970.
2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.
3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification. Establishment series began January 1964.

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GREAT FALLS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1982

March 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
(Residence Data)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	32.3	32.6	32.8	33.7	33.9	35.1	34.1	34.1	33.6	33.0	33.3	31.5	33.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	29.7	29.7	30.1	31.2	31.3	32.0	31.2	31.3	31.0	30.2	30.1	28.6	30.5
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.8	.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	.8	1.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.8
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	8.2	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	8.8	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.5	9.6	9.2	8.4
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	6.6	7.7	7.9	7.5	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.9	9.1	8.4
(Establishment Data)													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	26.9	26.6	26.7	27.3	27.2	27.7	27.1	27.3	27.1	26.7	26.6	26.1	26.9
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Contract Construction	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	.7	1.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.7
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Retail Trade	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
Services and Mining	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.9	7.0
Government	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2
Federal Government	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
State and Local Government	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Residence series began January 1970.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification. Establishment series began January 1964.

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GREAT FALLS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(in Thousands)

1981 March 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
(Residence Data)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	33.5	33.6	34.1	34.3	34.2	35.6	34.3	34.3	33.7	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	30.5	30.3	31.1	31.2	31.3	32.2	31.5	31.7	31.5	31.1	30.9	30.6	31.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.8	.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	1.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	8.9	9.8	8.7	9.0	8.3	9.4	8.2	7.5	6.6	6.1	6.6	7.2	8.0
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	7.4	8.6	8.3	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	8.0
(Establishment Data)													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	28.5	28.3	28.7	28.6	28.7	29.5	29.2	29.7	29.4	29.7	30.0	30.4	29.2
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Contract Construction	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.2	9.6
Wholesale Trade	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Retail Trade	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1
Services and Mining	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.1
Government	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Federal Government	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
State and Local Government	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Residence series began January 1970.

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GREAT FALLS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1980 — March 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
(Residence Data)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	32.7	32.7	33.0	33.5	33.7	34.9	34.4	34.8	33.9	33.6	33.3	33.4	33.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	30.2	30.4	30.8	31.3	31.7	32.2	31.6	32.3	31.7	31.0	30.6	30.5	31.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.8	.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	.9	1.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	7.7	7.0	6.7	6.7	5.8	7.8	8.1	7.1	6.5	7.6	8.0	8.6	7.3
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.6	7.1	8.2	7.6	7.7	8.6	8.4	8.6	7.3
(Establishment Data)													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	28.8	28.8	29.0	29.5	29.6	29.9	29.0	29.5	29.3	29.1	28.8	28.8	29.2
Manufacturing	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6
Contract Construction	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.4
Wholesale Trade	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Retail Trade	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Services and Mining	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1
Government	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
State and Local Government	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Residence series began January 1970.
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GREAT FALLS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1979 March 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
(Residence Data)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	33.5	33.2	33.6	34.0	34.5	35.2	35.1	35.1	34.6	33.3	33.2	32.8	34.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	30.4	30.5	31.1	31.8	32.6	33.1	33.0	33.2	32.9	31.9	31.4	30.9	31.9
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.8	.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	.9	1.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.1
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	9.3	8.2	7.4	6.4	5.4	6.1	5.9	5.4	4.8	4.1	5.4	5.8	6.2
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	7.7	7.2	6.8	6.6	6.3	5.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.0	5.8	5.8	6.2
(Establishment Data)													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	28.8	28.7	29.2	29.7	30.3	31.0	30.4	30.5	30.6	29.9	29.6	29.3	29.8
Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Contract Construction	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.7
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
Retail Trade	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Services and Mining	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.8
Government	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.8
Federal Government	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
State and Local Government	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Residence series began January 1970.
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1978 March 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
(Residence Data)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	32.4	32.6	33.4	34.0	34.7	36.4	35.3	36.0	35.5	34.6	34.5	34.4	34.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	29.6	29.9	30.8	32.0	32.8	33.6	33.0	33.7	33.3	32.6	32.0	31.8	32.1
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.8	.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	.9	1.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.4
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	8.6	8.4	7.8	5.9	5.5	7.6	6.6	6.3	6.2	5.7	7.2	7.6	6.9
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	7.0	7.4	7.1	6.1	6.4	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.2	6.6	7.6	7.5	6.9
(Establishment Data)													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	28.4	28.5	29.0	29.9	30.4	31.0	30.2	31.0	31.1	30.5	30.1	30.1	30.0
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8
Contract Construction	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.9	10.1	9.8
Wholesale Trade	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6
Retail Trade	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Services and Mining	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6
Government	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Federal Government	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
State and Local Government	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Residence series began January 1970.

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MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

BY INDUSTRY

1982

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
Non-Agricultural Wage & Salary	132.1	131.0	130.5	131.2	131.3	132.2	131.8	131.3	131.9	132.9	133.9	134.2	132.0
Manufacturing	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7
Mining	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5
Contract Construction	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	34.6	34.1	34.0	34.2	34.2	34.7	34.5	34.4	34.5	33.8	34.0	34.2	34.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1
Services	38.0	37.8	38.0	38.1	38.1	38.0	38.0	37.9	38.6	38.3	38.7	38.8	38.2
Government	41.6	41.4	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.2	43.2	43.8	43.8	41.9

1981

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
Non-Agricultural Wage & Salary	131.7	132.7	132.7	132.5	132.7	132.6	123.6	124.2	129.6	129.0	129.3	132.7	130.3
Manufacturing	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9
Mining	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	35.5	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.3	35.4	35.3	35.2	35.4	35.5	35.9	35.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.3
Services	34.5	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.2	34.8	34.7	34.9	35.3	36.1	36.3	37.8	35.4
Government 1 /	44.0	44.6	44.6	44.4	44.5	44.8	35.8	36.1	41.4	39.8	40.1	41.0	41.8

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1 / Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged. Establishment series began 1974. Revised to 1982 Benchmark.

MONTANA

HOURS AND EARNINGS SERIES BY MONTHS

Average Hours and Earnings in Private, Nonagricultural Industries 1982 (1)

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
TOTAL PRIVATE............	$255.84	$258.96	$258.82	$259.92	$263.76	$263.50	$269.26	$277.04	$267.59	$272.57	$269.92	$271.96	$265.44
MANUFACTURING............	354.55	363.83	375.18	372.88	384.54	403.34	389.24	405.21	408.40	395.41	389.39	401.79	387.11
Durable Goods...........	343.55	368.17	375.17	370.54	395.81	435.76	403.59	436.81	435.77	426.66	434.16	440.92	405.33
Primary Metal Industry.	500.04	501.65	515.11	525.10	520.58	521.36	553.38	573.26	559.42	511.29	531.60	527.79	529.37
NonDurable Goods........	369.15	357.63	374.92	375.54	367.22	353.21	368.24	357.30	361.15	351.60	319.42	335.23	357.24
Food and Kindred Prod..	350.51	338.85	370.30	352.80	354.64	319.32	357.40	333.26	331.97	313.47	290.90	312.84	335.56
MINING..................	520.33	533.46	529.01	519.58	503.75	516.03	522.92	534.11	496.87	513.77	555.06	546.19	524.17
Metal Mining............	586.82	560.62	556.36	532.18	558.13	575.34	602.45	519.15	542.10	560.56	641.68	563.37	566.32
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION....	391.45	390.58	379.19	389.03	377.45	346.20	408.10	453.56	429.04	499.42	479.66	549.33	424.12
TRANS., PUBLIC UTILITIES.	392.80	400.77	406.59	410.40	417.33	414.65	407.71	427.11	414.22	411.33	407.94	411.60	410.22
Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services......	378.81	380.18	384.61	383.11	390.58	398.40	394.15	398.05	403.09	394.30	408.12	406.21	393.05
WHOLESALE, RETAIL TRADE..	192.50	195.87	194.06	195.61	203.20	204.73	206.72	204.80	194.00	195.51	196.56	197.19	198.13
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE............	178.32	183.81	186.02	188.89	193.97	189.38	191.65	198.71	193.01	188.10	190.99	196.35	190.29
SERVICES................	190.44	189.70	190.02	187.88	192.20	194.30	201.63	199.26	196.25	194.15	195.49	194.22	193.75

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
TOTAL PRIVATE............	33.4	33.5	33.7	33.2	33.6	34.0	34.3	34.5	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.7	33.6
MANUFACTURING............	37.4	38.5	39.0	38.6	39.4	40.7	38.5	40.4	40.0	39.9	38.9	39.9	39.3
Durable Goods...........	35.2	37.8	38.4	38.2	39.7	41.9	37.3	40.9	40.2	39.8	40.2	40.6	39.2
Primary Metal Industry.	38.2	39.1	39.9	39.6	39.8	39.2	40.9	43.2	41.5	43.7	44.3	43.8	41.1
NonDurable Goods........	40.3	39.3	39.8	39.2	38.9	38.9	40.6	39.7	39.6	40.0	36.8	38.8	39.3
Food and Kindred Prod..	40.9	40.1	41.7	39.2	39.1	37.7	42.7	40.2	39.9	40.5	37.2	39.6	39.9
MINING..................	42.2	43.3	42.8	41.5	40.3	40.6	41.8	41.5	40.2	41.3	43.5	43.8	41.9
Metal Mining............	42.4	42.6	42.6	41.0	42.9	43.0	44.2	39.3	39.0	41.4	45.9	42.2	42.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION....	33.4	33.7	34.1	32.5	30.1	26.9	31.2	34.0	30.8	34.9	32.3	34.9	32.4
TRANS., PUBLIC UTILITIES.	40.0	40.4	40.7	40.0	40.4	41.3	41.1	40.6	39.6	39.1	39.0	39.2	40.1
Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services......	41.4	41.1	41.4	40.8	41.2	41.5	42.2	41.9	41.3	40.4	41.1	40.5	41.2
WHOLESALE, RETAIL TRADE..	30.8	30.7	31.1	31.0	31.8	32.6	32.1	31.9	30.6	30.5	31.2	31.5	31.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE............	32.6	33.0	33.7	32.4	33.5	33.4	33.8	34.8	34.1	34.2	34.6	35.0	33.8
SERVICES................	31.9	31.2	31.1	30.7	31.0	31.8	33.0	32.4	31.3	30.1	29.8	30.3	31.2

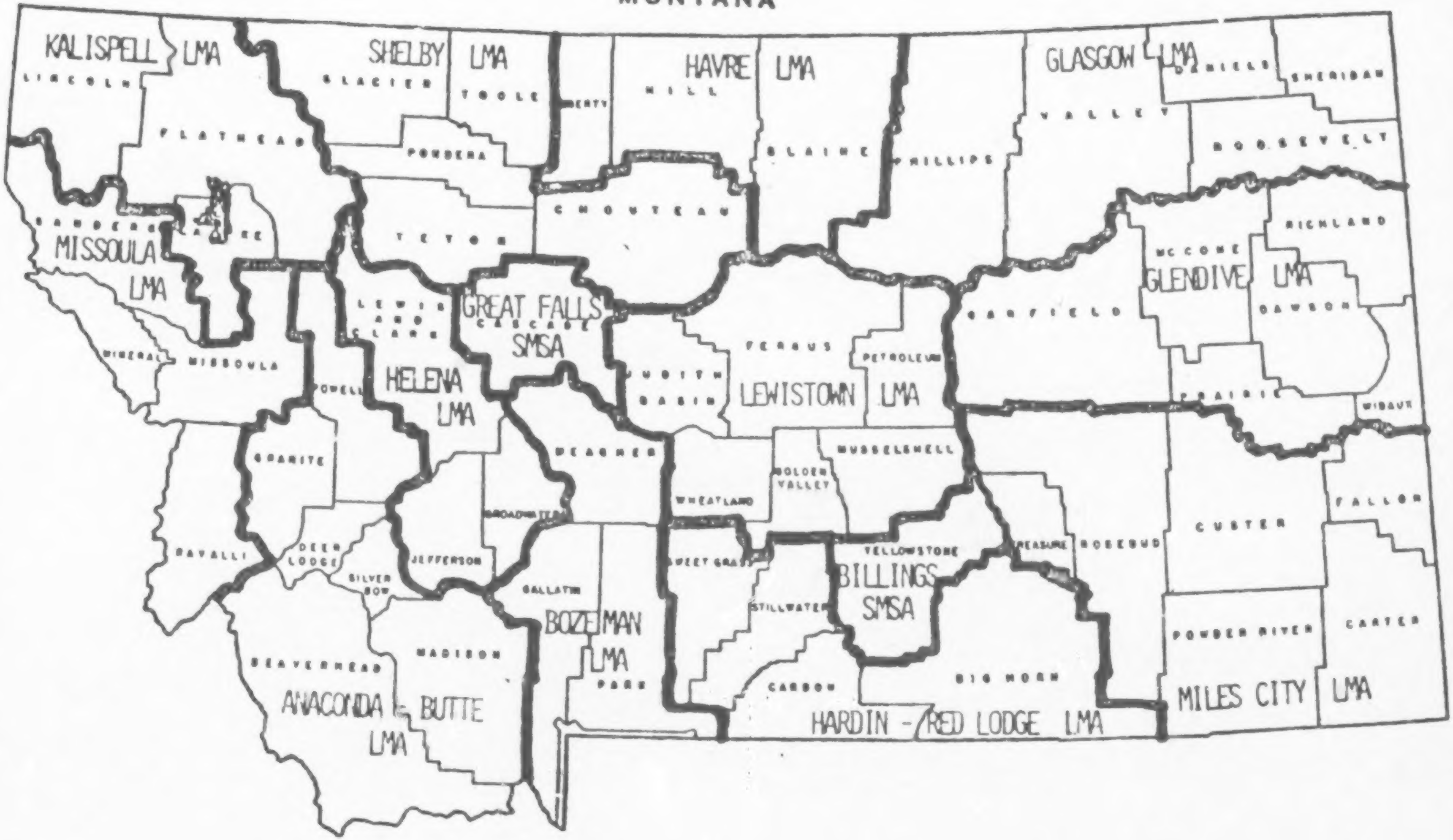
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
TOTAL PRIVATE............	7.66	7.73	7.68	7.81	7.85	7.75	7.85	8.03	8.06	8.21	8.13	8.07	7.90
MANUFACTURING............	9.48	9.45	9.62	9.66	9.76	9.91	10.11	10.03	10.21	9.91	10.01	10.07	9.85
Durable Goods...........	9.76	9.74	9.77	9.70	9.97	10.40	10.82	10.68	10.84	10.72	10.80	10.86	10.34
Primary Metal Industry..	13.09	12.83	12.91	13.26	13.08	13.30	13.53	13.27	13.48	11.70	12.00	12.05	12.88
Nondurable Goods........	9.16	9.10	9.42	9.58	9.44	9.08	9.07	9.00	9.12	8.79	8.68	8.64	9.09
Food and Kindred Prod..	8.57	8.45	8.88	9.00	9.07	8.47	8.37	8.29	8.32	7.74	7.82	7.90	8.41
MINING..................	12.33	12.32	12.36	12.52	12.50	12.71	12.51	12.87	12.36	12.44	12.76	12.47	12.51
Metal Mining............	13.84	13.16	13.06	12.98	13.01	13.38	13.63	13.21	13.90	13.54	13.98	13.35	13.42
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION....	11.72	11.59	11.12	11.97	12.54	12.87	13.08	13.34	13.93	14.31	14.85	15.74	13.09
TRANS., PUBLIC UTILITIES.	9.82	9.92	9.99	10.26	10.33	10.04	9.92	10.52	10.46	10.52	10.46	10.50	10.23
Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services......	9.15	9.25	9.29	9.39	9.48	9.60	9.34	9.50	9.76	9.76	9.93	10.03	9.54
WHOLESALE, RETAIL TRADE..	6.25	6.38	6.24	6.31	6.39	6.28	6.44	6.42	6.34	6.41	6.30	6.26	6.33
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE............	5.47	5.57	5.52	5.83	5.79	5.67	5.67	5.71	5.66	5.50	5.52	5.61	5.63
SERVICES................	5.97	6.08	6.11	6.12	6.20	6.11	6.09	6.15	6.27	6.45	6.56	6.41	6.21

(1) Based on reports from cooperating establishment, and covers both full and part-time production and related work or who worked during or received pay for any part of the weekly pay period including the 12th of each month. Figures are average of gross earnings including overtime and premium pay.

Selected industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969.

LABOR MARKET AREAS
IN
MONTANA


KALISPELL LMA
SHELBY LMA
HAVRE LMA
GLASGOW LMA
LINCOLN
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SHERIDAN
ROOSEVELT
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CHOUTEAU
SANDERS
LAKE
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LEWIS AND CLARK
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CASCADE
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SILVER BOW
JEFFERSON
GALLATIN
BOZEMAN LMA
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SWEET GRASS
STILLWATER
YELLOWSTONE
BILLINGS SMSA
TREASURE
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20814

The Montana State Employment Services Division maintains 24 local Job Service Offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

1000 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of $.66 per copy, for a total cost of $664.00 which includes $464.00 for printing and $200.00 for distribution.

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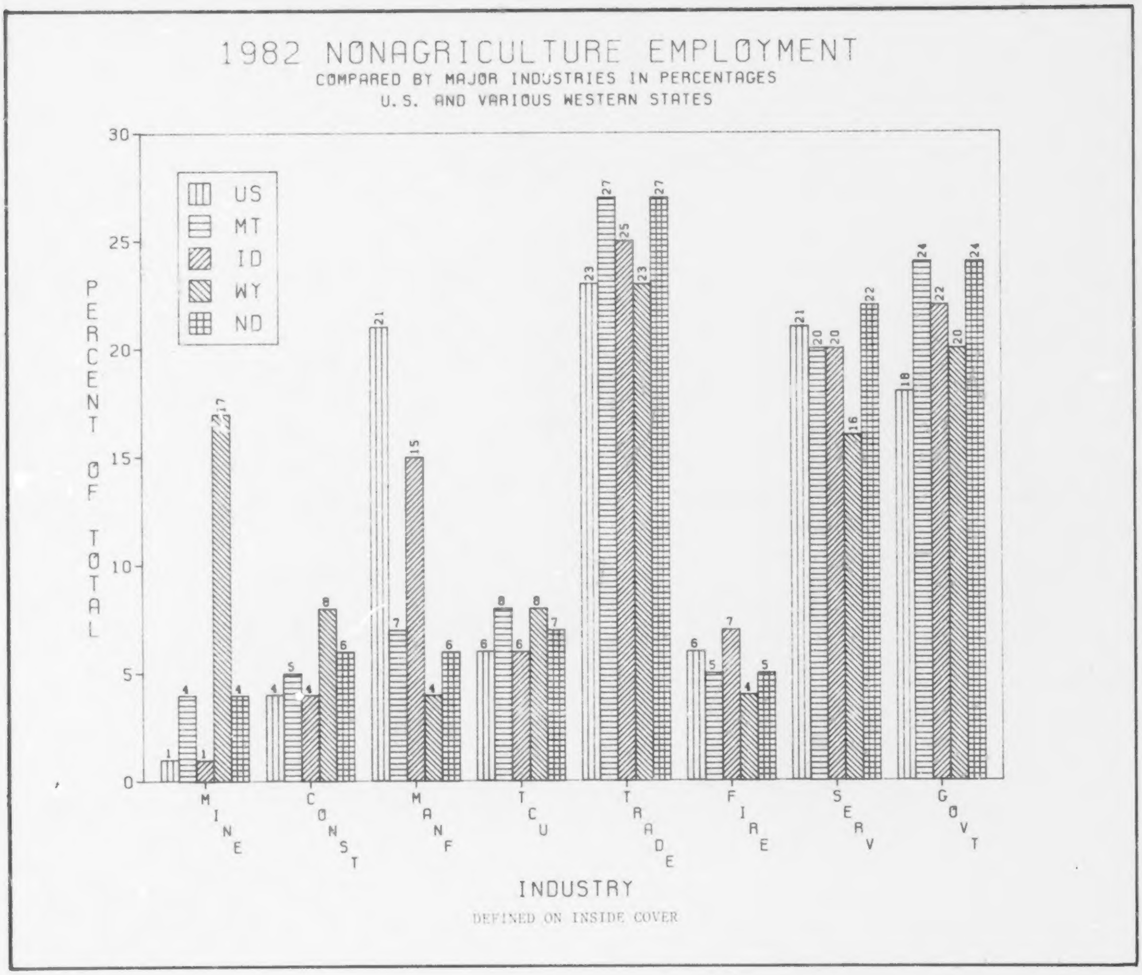
MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

2nd Quarter 1983



1982 NONAGRICULTURE EMPLOYMENT
COMPARED BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES IN PERCENTAGES
U.S. AND VARIOUS WESTERN STATES

DEFINED ON INSIDE COVER

JOB SERVICE

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
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HELENA, MONTANA 59624

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Bozeman, MT 59715
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Glendive, MT 59330
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Missoula, MT 59806
(728-7060)

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Shelby, MT 59474
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Sidney, MT 59270
(482-1204)

THOMPSON FALLS
608 Main Street
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

WOLF POINT
122 Second Ave. S.
Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

MAJOR INDUSTRY COMPONENTS

MINE - Metal mining, coal mining, oil and gas extraction
CONST - Building construction, highway construction, special trade contractors
MANF - All types of manufacturing
TCU - Transportation by rail, air, motor freight; Communication; Public Utilities
TRADE - Merchandise stores, food stores, eating and drinking places, automotive dealers, wholesale distributors
FIRE - Finance, insurance, and real estate
SERV - Hotels and other lodging places, personal & business services, legal services, private education, nonprofit organizations, health services
GOVT - General government--federal, state and local

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

2nd Qtr. 1983

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

David L. Hunter, Commissioner

Volume 1 - Number 2

Produced by:
Research and Analysis Bureau
in cooperation with the
U.S. Department of Labor
Employment & Training Admin.

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Helena, Montana 59624
(406) 449-2430

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

9. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The SMSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

10. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

All Labor Force statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Chief
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MT. Department of Labor and Industry
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Helena, Montana 59624

*** BENCHMARKING ***

This publication reflects the 1982 benchmarks for the Non-agricultural Wage and Salary Employment series and the Labor Force series. Annual tables reflecting this benchmark are included at the back of this publication.

What is benchmarking? A benchmark is a point of reference from which measurement can be made or upon which adjustments are based. The two series mentioned above will be addressed separately because of the differences in estimating each series.

Non-agricultural wage and salary employment is estimated from a carefully constructed sample survey of firms of varied size in each of the industrial classifications. As with any sample survey, unless all firms are sampled, there is bound to be some error. This limitation of any sample in representing the universe is the primary reason for benchmarking this series.

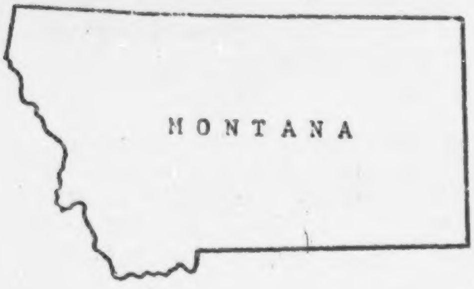
In periods of expansion employment levels tend to be underestimated and in periods of decline, these employment levels tend to be overestimated. The main reason for this over-and-under statement is due to new firm births and deaths respectively. Benchmarking will correct any errors in adjusting for new firms. Also, improvements in the quality of data and updating the industrial classifications of establishments are two more reasons this series is benchmarked each year. The benchmarking process for this series only examines the preceeding two years of data.

The Labor Force series is benchmarked for different reasons than mentioned above. Labor force data is derived from a monthly sample of households conducted by the Bureau of Census for the U.S. Department of Labor. This is the Current Population Survey (CPS) and is designed to be statistically significant on a monthly basis for the nation. However, several states, including Montana, do not have a large enough sample to insure reliability on a monthly basis but is reliable on an annual basis. This is the main reason for benchmarking the labor force series in Montana.

The labor force series also includes the benchmarked non-agricultural wage and salary employment by industry in its benchmarking process. Revisions to the labor force series is normally limited to the preceeding three years. Occasionally, an occurance warrants the use of longer benchmarks. The 1980 Census was such an occurance, and with the implementation of part of the data from the 1980 Census, benchmarking of the labor force series revised the previous six years.

The above discussion is a simplified version of the benchmarking process. If a more detailed explanation is needed, please feel free to contact this office.

STATEWIDE



Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	JUL. 1983 Forecast	JUN. 1983 Prelim	MAY 1983 Revised	JUN. 1982 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	392.5	392.1	383.7	410.4
Employment	360.5	359.8	352.2	374.8
Unemployment	32.0	32.3	31.5	35.6
Unemployment Rate	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	8.7%

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

In reviewing the unemployment rate for Montana, June's 8.2 percent is the first month the rate has dropped noticeably below the same month last year. April and May had an unemployment rate equal to one year ago. This pattern leads to the expectation the summer months will be the first solid decline in the unemployment rate by monthly comparisons since 1979. However, weakness does still persist in the employed count - slow recovery will continue.

The congressional districts' unemployment rate comparison to one year ago has a reasonable improvement for the western district and a slight decline to the eastern district. Major factors would be improved lumber and woods industry in the West and a sluggish oil and gas industry in the East.

Construction employment will get a boost this summer from highway construction projects. The state will award $145 million in projects which will employ 2200 people.

Immigration officials have issued a new policy which generally prohibits Canadian custom combiners from entering the United States and working in American harvest fields. As many as 700 Canadian custom combiners entered North Dakota and Montana last year. The new policy is in line with similar Canadian regulations.

One area in which the United States and Canada have demonstrated cooperation is the agricultural problem of saline seepage. Development and scientific studies are being exchanged on prevention and controlling saline seepage on agriculture land.

A state Bureau of Mines and Geology report indicates shale deposits in Central Montana is not economically feasable to recover oil from. The average oil yield would be 10.4 gallons per ton which compares unfavorably to the 30 gallon yield of the shale located in Colorado and Utah. The Montana shale does stand out with above average metal values, but not recoverable enough with current technology.

Mineral exploration requests submitted to the State Lands Department are up 60 percent over last years pace. Most applicants desire to explore in established mining districts. At present 165 mining exploration projects are under license by the state. Gold and silver prices are up considerably - a major factor in the increased mining activity.

Most lumber mills in northwestern Montana are running near capacity and production is at the highest rate in two years. The increase in housing construction is the major contributor to the upswing. One mill that was destroyed by fire plans to rebuild and be back into production this fall.

There were 229 wells completed in Montana during the first half of 1983. That compares with 543 wells completed in the first six months of 1981 when drilling reached the highest level in history. Statistically, this year's work is running 90 percent behind last year's pace at the mid-year point. The current activity level is comparable to that which existed about 20 years ago.

During the first half of 1983, most of the drilling in Montana focused on the old, traditional development areas, along the Sweetgrass Arch. However, 83 percent of the new fields are in the Williston Basin.

Another victim of poor gas markets and the economic conditions during the early part of 1983 is the western Montana Belt Development. Several proposed projects, some even announced publically, have been delayed or postponed indefinitely.

Tourism activity through June appears to be about 10 percent above last years tourist visitation. Leading the favorite sites improvement is Glacier Park, which is 43 percent ahead of one year ago visitations. Bus tours have increased about 10 percent.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

Exploration for base and precious metals in Cascade and Judith Basin counties will start soon. At least $350,000 in exploration and mining cost has been committed by two major mining companies.

Building permits in Great Falls indicate vast improvement to the building industry. Total construction during the first five months this year is valued at $6.6 million, up from $2.6 during the same period in 1982. Also, 49 permits for houses were obtained through May, and that is nearly five times more than May, 1982 cummulative total. Several townhouse and condominium projects are scheduled for startup this summer.

Bridge construction and repair continues this summer, adding about 50 workers to the employment picture. The biggest construction project for the summer is the start of a $31 million coal-fired heating plant at MAFB. Approximately 150 workers will be on site for the project with an additional 100 workers off-site with sub-contractors. Also, a $5 million program for updating barracks at Malmstrom will provide many construction jobs.

Great Falls city commissioners adopted a resolution to issue about $1.5 million in industrial revenue bonds (IRB) to finance the construction of a 49-unit motel. The commissioners will review IRB request for hospital expansion, medical office complex, and a mini shopping mall that totals $3.2 million.

The most negative development for the area was the removal of North American Air Defense Command forces from MAFB. About 400 military families have been relocated to other military installations.

A Great Falls printing and engraving firm closed down after 69 years of operation. Many of the major customers which included advertising agencies and newspapers now have their own plants which reproduce type and photographs for clients.

BILLINGS SMSA

Although employment has been increasing steadily during the quarter, it is estimated that as of June there are about 300 fewer people employed in the area than at the same time last year. The biggest loss of employment over the year has been in the mining of petroleum and natural gas.

Problems faced by food processing plants appear to have been settled. Area sugar beet growers have agreed to a 1983 contract that calls for lower prices and cuts in acreage. This agreement should keep the sugar refinery in Billings open, and previously announced layoffs at the plant were rescinded. Two meat packing plants are currently open after temporary closures. A wage cut of $1.90 an hour was finally agreed to by employees of one firm after layoffs of the entire workforce was announced when the employees rejected the pay cut on the first vote. Improved economic conditions allowed another plant to reopen and call 60 employees back to work.

Housing starts hit a five year high in May as pent up demand responded to lower interest rates. Work stopped on several projects the end of May when carpenters went on strike. The labor dispute was settled and construction employment reached the 1979 prerecession level in June.

Even though businesses in the area were not hurt as badly as businesses were in other areas by the recession, some stores are still being closed by bankruptcy. Wholesale and retail trade has not improved as much as expected. But business people remain optimistic as economic conditions seem to be improving.

ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA

The end of the second quarter markes the suspension of operations at the Butte mine. The remaining hourly workers were laid off bringing the total number of layoffs to 500 since January. About 200 salaried workers will continue working as needed. Most of these people will be laid off by the end of August. Then by the end of the year all workers will be laid off except 50-70 persons which will be the total of the company's Butte work force.

Three Butte schools will close in a effort to save the school district $1.12 million next year. The closures mean a loss of jobs for about 54 employees.

During 1st quarter 1983 a manufacturing company reported layoffs of 100 persons at their plant due to a depressed market for their products. They now say the layoffs are limited to 76.

A California firm has signed a 50-month contract worth about $1 million with a mining company in Anaconda to purchase slag from the Anaconda smelter site. In another mining related story, a company has reported they are starting up gold dredging operations.

A couple manufacturing related businesses have opened. A fiberglass shop which repairs or manufactures anything made of plastic, and also a welding and steel fabrication shop have opened.

In the construction industry a new business has started up in Butte. The company will install a power line over the continental divide from Deer Lodge to Boulder. Other construction going on in the area includes work on Harrison Avenue and also construction on the Vo-tech school. An electric motor repair shop has just completed a $100,000 expansion project. The company employs 23 people and does about $2 million in business annually.

A few new service businesses have started up in Butte. One business manages money for individuals, businesses, and institutions. Other services of this firm include financial planning, mutual funds, life insurance, and retirement accounts. Another new business is a communications firm which specializes in all types of electronic communication equipment. A new packaging company that packages alcohol, dilutes, and mix along with other products for reshipping has opened.

There is a good chance that Butte will be opening a pre-release center for Montana State Prison inmates. The center would create 13-15 full-time jobs and generate $332,000 annually. Plans are to house 25 non-dangerous male inmates.

A steel, hide and recycling business closed at the end of May. Six employees were affected by the closure. The home office of the firm is located in Great Falls. Two more stores in the trade sector also reported going out of business during the second quarter, 1983.

Some new businesses in the trade sector include a discount retail tool and equipment store, bar, pizza business, and refreshment stand which were reported in the Butte area.

Agricultural activities during the second quarter included calving, lambing, field work and irrigation.

BOZEMAN LMA

After a five-month layoff, a local cement manufacturing company near Three Forks resumed its operation and will recall most of the 63 employees that were laid off earlier due to the sluggish economy, poor weather and excess cement on hand. The remaining employees will be recalled as needed. Early spring weather has allowed construction to proceed on schedule. Recent projects include two new apartment complexes, remodeling of a local downtown building and the construction of a new film and t.v. building. Also, a Great Falls contractor was awarded the construction bid for the new middle school addition in Belgrade at a low bid of $1,313,000.

Building permits in April increased to 41 as compared with the 20 permits reported for the same period last year which also represents a $1,549,643 increase.

Some encouraging news was reported in the Livingston area as the local railroad recalled some of their former employees for the railroad's program for maintenance of right-of-way and other capital improvements. Work already is under way.

Current economic conditions have been anything but favorable for local lumber mills, but adjoining plants east of Livingston are on opposite sides of the fence when it comes to business prospects. One major company recently reopened their mill under new ownership, while another mill officially called it quits.

Tourist trade started to pick up as openings for motel and restaurant work begin to increase. Reports also indicate that the demand for retail sales and commission sales workers is on the up swing due to a normal seasonal demand.

GLASGOW LMA

Construction will start in August on a 71 unit motel-convention center in Glasgow. Included is a restaurant, banquet facilities, a lounge, and swimming pool-sauna facilities. Also a recreational vehicle park will be developed. The center will employ about 40 people when completed in January.

Financing the $1.8 million motel project was done by selling individual motel units to local investors at a cost of $25,000 each. About 95 percent of the money was raised in Valley County and all of the necessary funds was raised within 45 days.

Other new construction projects in Glasgow include a building for a retail communications firm and an eight-plex group home. Area wide projects involve a school addition in Wolf Point, pavement work in Poplar, and water treatment plant and new sewer lines in Fort Peck. Projects completed in July in Glasgow were a theater remodling and a new elevator that will handle 52-unit grain trains.

Oil and gas exploration is slow throughout the entire area. Northwest Roosevelt county is the most active with three rigs currently drilling.

GLENDIVE LMA

The second quarter of 1983 saw the Glendive labor market area still effected by the oil field slowdown. Even though the LMA unemployment rate dropped from 10.5% in April 1983 to 8.7% in June 1983 it was still 1.4% higher than in June 1982.

Oil drilling picked up somewhat over previous quarters. Work-over rig companies reported that all Sidney based work-over rigs were in the field. Seismic crews began going back to work. This is good news for oil workers, however the supply of available workers still outweighs the demand by many times.

Agricultural activity began its seasonal increase during the quarter. Farmers and ranchers finished up spring seeding and branding, and began preparation for haying. Winter wheat and spring plantings were generally reported in good condition but the moisture reserves were becoming short in many areas. A number of storms late in the quarter brought welcome moisture. A loan was finally approved to replace old pumps at Terry and install a telemetering system. The construction should begin this summer and will provide both an upgraded irrigation system and some jobs in the construction industry.

Construction activity picked up during the quarter. The Glendive area's projects included: a new underpass, some road construction, a few railroad section crews back at work, and some commercial projects. In the Sidney area projects included: an elevator near Fairview, a new fast foods restaurant, expansion of a car dealership, a new museum, some road work and a few housing starts.

Retail and wholesale activity was generally slow. Most businesses looked forward to an improvement in the third quarter as the other industries picked up.

The Glendive labor market area lagged behind the rest of the state during the downside of the recession, and is now lagging the rest of the state in recovery phase. The area's reliance on oilfield activity is considered to be a major contributions factor. If, and when, oil industry activity inproves significantly the area should rebound swiftly.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA

Two mining companies, that seperately have been exploring for platinum group minerals in the Stillwater Valley, have signed a joint venture agreement to verify their mining claims. The agreement should bring about 35 new jobs to the area for about 14 months. At the end of the exploration period the companies will determine whether or not to continue their agreement and go into production.

A company which manufactures originals of historical rifles is moving its operation to Big Timber. Construction of the plant began this spring and is scheduled for completion by October. The firm will hire and train people locally, providing nine jobs during its first year and projecting employment at about fifty people three years from now.

Work is underway on maintenance of the railroad right-of-way. The railroad called back 600 employees regionwide and one of their steel and tie gangs is working out of Big Timber. The gangs will replace ties, lay track and resurface the roadway.

A new ski lift is being installed on the mountain at Red Lodge. The new lift can handle twice as many skiers per hour as the old one. Other improvements to the area this year include construction of a new ski rental shop and adding parking area. This is the first phase of a ten year master plan that the resort owner hopes will eventually triple the number of skiers the area is able to handle each day. A total of 102,000 skiers used the mountain last year. It is expected that with the improvements this summer 125 to 130 thousand people will be able to ski the area next year.

HAVRE LMA

Highlights in the Havre LMA include the announcement that construction will begin on a pipeline project about August 1. The 17 mile-long pipeline will cross the Missouri River in Blaine and Fergus counties. A company supervisor said the $1.2 million project will join the northern and southern sections of the Leroy Field. This will enable the company to market gas from six wells completed and capped several years ago.

The city of Havre has been given $1.6 billion in grants from the State Department of Health and Environmental Sciences. This money is for the renovation of the sewer transmission lines and for a complete overhaul of their waste water treatment plant.

Under construction in Havre is the farm mechanics building at Northern Montana College. Also under construction is a cafe at a motel in Havre.

A Valier contractor was awarded the contract for the Chinook sewage treatment plant job, and in Rudyard a new bank is going up. The cost of the bank will be about $199,000.

New Businesses in the Havre LMA include:

- a nursery featuring trees and shrubs
- carpets and upholstery cleaning business
- body and glass shop in Rudyard
- store dealing in agricultural chemicals and soil tests in Kremlin
- a restaurant
- rain gutter business
- business in selling and renting jacuzzies
- shoe repair business in Chinook
- solar window tinting business
- computerized financial planning
- pre-engineered steel buildings

The city of Havre could gain at least $1.6 million from impacted funds if the Air Force approves the Havre Air Station.

HELENA LMA

Beginning with the second calendar quarter of 1983, the local Job Service office reported that the number of unemployment claims started to decline even though a new quarter just started. A substantial increase was noted during the week when the local office was testing applicants who were applying for F.S.C. unemployment insurance extensions. Also, some increased claims activity was expected when the legislative session ended. However, for the remainder of the quarter there was no significant change in the level of the rate of U.I. claimants.

Continued good weather helped outside work during the second quarter as work remained steady on the new Workers Compensation building and the new business machine company building. New housing starts were up as compared with the same time period last year. Other construction activities were noted this quarter as the remodeling of two local shopping centers, and several downtown area offices.

In the Townsend area, the new lime plant has resumed production, however only with a partial crew. Thirty-five (35) workers returned back to work for a local saw mill. The mill has been closed since last October due to adverse market conditions in the housing and related industries.

Ground breaking ceremonies were held for the construction of two new bowling alleys, each of which is scheduled to be completed by Labor Day. Plans indicate that one alley will have a restaurant and a multi screen theater. The other alley will include an atheletic club and a restaurant.

The Helena Job Service office stated that some increased hiring was noted, especially for retail clerks, waitresses and waiters, short order cooks and general office clerks. Some demand was noted later in the quarter for motel cleaners, typists and word processors.

Employment in the agricultural industry continued to be very slow.

KALISPELL LMA

The Kalispell labor market area experienced marked improvement during the April-June 1983 quarter. The unemployment rate dropped from 15.2% in March to 10.0% in June. That's a significant drop of 2.7% from June 1982. All three counties in the labor market area are much improved. Flathead went from 14.8% in March to 9.9% in June 1983, compared to 12.3% in June 1982. Lake county dropped from 9.1% to 7.1%. Lincoln county dropped a whopping 9.7% from 24.2% in March to 14.5% in June 1983, compared to 17.6% in June 1982.

The wood products industry showed the most dramatic change of all the industries. Most mills went back to full or nearly full production. With the exception of short shutdowns for repairs and spring breakup the mills have been working steadily. If the current upturn in housing holds, the wood products industry should charge along at least through 1983.

The wood products industry was not the only industry improving during the quarter. An increase in aluminum prices and a deal negotiated on electrical rates allowed the Columbia Falls aluminum plant to recall about 120 employees. Company officials don't know how long the recall will last. It depends, much like the wood industry, on the interest rates and the condition of other sectors of the economy.

Construction activity picked up during the quarter, partly caused by seasonal factors and partly caused by generally improved economic conditions. Much of the construction activity was in commerical remodeling and expansion. Residential construction picked up slightly by the end of the quarter. The projects included: Kalispell area - a new canoe shop, a new hardware store, a new drug store, a motor house dealership, a six-story office tower to start in early 1984; a convention center in Whitefish, a new post office in Big Fork, expansions of condominiums in Bigfork and Whitefish; Polson area - mostly residential here, a new retail store in downtown, an addition to a church, and a new retail lumber supply near St. Ignatius.

The retail and service industries were quite active. The area merchants began gearing up for the summer season with a very positive, even somewhat aggressive, outlook for the months ahead. They look forward to sales levels above 1982 as the woods products, tourism, and other industries become healthier. The major retail activity was in the Kalispell area.

Agricultural activity perked up as would be expected during the spring quarter. Initial reports indicate the cherry harvest will be closer to normal rather than the bumper crop experienced in 1982. The harvest probably will be less volume but bigger, higher quality cherries.

The economy in the Kalispell labor market area is very responsive to swings in the wood products and related industries. Therefore when these industries make a sharp comeback, as they have in the first six months of 1983, the whole area economy bounces back very quickly.

LEWISTOWN LMA

The recovery appears to be underway in the Lewistown labor market area. The area's unemployment rate in March was the same as last year's but by June had dropped to 7.5%, .6% less than June 1982's rate. Even though June's rate was up from May's rate of 6.9% the general trend indicates a definite strengthing of the area's economy, and certainly better than 1982.

Activity in the agricultural industry fired up during the quarter. Farmers and ranchers experienced a good calving season, thanks to favorable weather. Spring plowing and planting, fencing, and livestock work opened some jobs in agriculture.

Construction made its seasonal comeback. The motel remodeling and street work projects were completed during the quarter. A new four plex was started. Various small commercial and residential remodeling projects are expected to keep construction going throughout the summer. This is good news. It shows that businesses and consumers are feeling positive, and are willing to commit resources to help rebuild the economy on a long term basis.

This same faith in the areas economy showed up in the retail-wholesale industry. At the beginning of the quarter most retailers were optimistic but still very cautious about hiring workers. Sales were better than 1982 but still below most standards. By quarter end business had picked up enough that many began calling back former employees and hiring a few new employees. Much of the increase in the retail sector can be attributed to the seasonal agricultural activity. However, despite a few bumps along the way, it looks like the areas economy is mending. The July - September quarter will be the one to watch.

MILES CITY LMA

Claims for unemployment insurance continue at a higher than normal rate. The economy of the area continues to feel effects of reduced petroleum exploration. Layoffs of construction workers at Colstrip, as portions of the job on the coal fired generators there are completed, are adding to the unemployed roles.

New home construction in Miles City has nearly doubled from last year with a total of 12 building permits issued for new residences so far this year. The increased demand for new homes hasn't reached Forsyth. They indicate the same number of building permits issued this year as last. Work on a new high school at Colstrip was stopped for about a week in May as carpenters and contractors were settling a labor dispute. Other commercial construction in the area was not affected and continues on schedule. Work began on a seven mile stretch of interstate highway near Miles City and Colstrip power generating unit 3 is nearly ready to be turned over to the power company.

The horse race meet, bucking horse auction and increased tourism are providing more business to motels and restaurants in Miles City. Lack of activity in the oil fields, however, is still the main influence on the region and many businesses are reducing worker hours, laying people off or even closing up as a result.

MISSOULA LMA

For the second consecutive quarter the Missoula labor market area showed gains in housing sales, auto sales and employment. Despite the surge in the current economic activity the jobless rate still remained high, however the rate is slightly less than the same corresponding quarter in 1982. Some doubt still exists as to how long the new growth will continue, especially if interest rates start to increase.

Building permits in Missoula indicate that about $1.4 million was committed for new construction in April, and $523,000 in May. Among the new permits are three new fast food restaurants, a new $165,000 bank, remodeling of various commerical buildings, construction of a new bus terminal and construction of several new homes. Also, demolition of old buildings in the downtown area is still under way to make way for three parking facilities. This project is estimated to cost $2.2 million dollars.

About 50 workers gained employment from 13 area contractors to begin construction on a $2.2 million dollar housing project. A total of 50 residential public housing units at eight locations for the handicapped and low income recipients are to be constructed. Construction will be completed by the end of 1983.

During this quarter repair work started on the second half of the Higgins Avenue Bridge...work will continue most of the summer. Also, construction continues on the University's Fine Arts building and a local hospital facility. Some area retail sales outlets reported a significant (20 to 40 percent) increase in sales over one year ago and better than in the past two years.

The Hamilton job service office reported that employment activity has started to pick up in their area. A new pizza restaurant will be employing about 15 individuals by mid June. Other construction projects include a new ware-house market, an athletic club, and a new night club. A few new housing starts have been noted, also several remodeling projects are underway throughout the valley. A local creamery has increased their cheese output and now employ 40 people. In Thompson Falls a new grocery warehouse will employ 16 individuals when construction is complete.

Logging operations in this labor market area have resumed after being shut down for the normal spring break-up. Sawmills that were shut down due to a lack of logs and excessive snow are now back in full production. Some mills have added additional shifts in order to deplete their log inventory and catch up on back orders.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA

Economic activity in the Shelby-Cut Bank LMA is highlighted by construction projects. An older main street building in Shelby is receiving a face lift as part of its conversion to a new mall. There are seven or eight shops planned for the mall. Other major construction projects in Shelby include the remodeling of the Civic Center and a shop and storage building erected for a sand and gravel company. The Civic Center project totaled $230,000 and the shop building project cost $60,000.

A new housing development project is continuing in Shelby. The project is the largest residential subdivision in 30 years. A metal building was erected in Shelby to house an exercise center and Karate school. In Chester a street sewer project is underway and Conrad reports the remodeling of a building for a new deli-shoppe.

Construction projects in Cut Bank include the addition to a motel which consists of a swimming pool an an additional 30 rooms. A grain elevator is being remodeled, and another building is being remodeled for a new radio station. In the residential sector there are two new apartment complexes and eight new single family dwellings going up.

Many oilfield workers have returned to work, yet oilfield activity is still reported as slow. Two oilfield businesses have closed due to the lack of activity. Seismic exploration appears to be steady through the summer between Choteau and East Glacier.

A small manufacturing plant in Conrad has closed its doors while another reported adding to their payrolls. In Cut Bank a diesel repair shop has laid off 6 workers.

Seasonal hiring by the park service was noted during June. Agricultural activities during the second quarter consisted of field work, spring seeding, and cattle being moved to summer ranges.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1981		1982		1983	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	260.5	260.7	282.5	282.1	293.1	292.1
February	263.2	263.5	283.4	282.9	293.2	292.3
March	265.1	265.2	283.1	282.5	293.4	293.0
April	266.8	266.8	284.3	283.7	295.5	294.9
May	269.0	269.1	287.1	286.5	297.1	296.3
June	271.3	271.4	290.6	290.1	298.1	297.2
July	274.4	274.6	292.2	291.8		
August	276.5	276.5	292.8	292.4		
September	279.3	279.1	293.3	292.8		
October	279.9	279.7	294.1	293.6		
November	280.7	280.4	293.6	293.2		
December	281.5	281.1	292.4	292.0		
Dec-to-Dec %	8.9%	8.7%	3.9%	3.9%		
AVERAGE:	272.4	272.3	289.1	288.6		
Ann Avg %	10.4%	10.2%	6.1%	6.0%		

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Current Population
Survey Data

Residence Data

TABLE I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	Employment			Unemployment			Labor Manage -ment Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U.S.	
1981								
January	361.6	332.1	311.8	20.3	29.5	8.2%	8.2%	*
February	365.1	333.6	311.5	22.1	31.5	8.6%	8.0%	.1
March	372.3	343.1	316.6	26.5	29.2	7.9%	7.7%	*
April	384.2	356.0	323.4	32.6	28.2	7.3%	7.0%	*
May	388.6	362.8	329.2	33.6	25.8	6.6%	7.1%	.4
June	401.3	372.3	334.0	38.3	29.0	7.2%	7.7%	.4
July	400.4	374.0	333.1	40.9	26.4	6.6%	7.3%	.4
August	402.4	377.5	333.7	43.8	24.9	6.2%	7.2%	.4
September	390.1	367.3	333.1	34.2	22.8	5.8%	7.3%	*
October	385.3	362.8	333.8	29.0	22.5	5.8%	7.5%	*
November	380.0	353.9	328.9	25.0	26.0	6.9%	7.9%	*
December	376.6	348.6	327.1	21.5	28.0	7.4%	8.3%	*
Avg.	384.0	357.0	326.4	30.6	27.0	6.9%	7.6%	*
1982								
January	367.5	333.5	313.7	19.8	34.0	9.3%	9.4%	*
February	372.2	334.6	313.1	21.5	37.6	10.1%	9.6%	*
March	381.5	343.5	317.6	25.9	38.0	10.0%	9.5%	*
April	391.4	356.8	325.0	31.8	34.6	8.9%	9.2%	*
May	400.1	367.1	334.3	32.8	33.0	8.2%	9.1%	.8
June	410.4	374.8	337.5	37.3	35.6	8.7%	9.8%	*
July	406.4	372.1	332.1	40.0	34.3	8.4%	9.8%	*
August	406.0	374.7	331.9	42.8	32.3	7.9%	9.6%	*
September	399.2	370.3	337.0	33.3	28.9	7.2%	9.7%	*
October	394.1	363.1	334.8	28.3	31.0	7.9%	9.9%	*
November	389.8	355.9	331.5	24.4	33.9	8.7%	10.4%	*
December	384.5	349.7	328.7	21.0	34.8	9.1%	10.5%	*
Avg.	392.0	358.0	328.1	29.9	34.0	8.6%	9.7%	*
1983								
January	384.1	344.0	324.7	19.3	40.1	10.4%	11.4%	*
February	384.4	343.7	322.7	21.0	40.7	10.6%	11.3%	*
March	387.0	348.7	323.5	25.2	38.3	9.9%	10.8%	*
April	387.8	353.4	322.4	31.0	34.4	8.9%	10.0%	*
May	383.7	352.2	320.0	32.0	31.5	8.2%	9.8%	*
June	392.1	359.8	323.4	36.4	32.3	8.2%	10.2%	*
July	392.5	360.5	321.5	39.0	32.0	8.2%		*
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.
* Under 50. Current month is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

TABLE II

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983	Net Changes to June 1983 from: May. 1983	Net Changes to June 1983 from: Jun. 1982
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	392.1	383.7	387.8	8.4	-18.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	359.8	352.2	353.4	7.6	-15.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	36.4	32.0	31.0	5.4	-0.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	32.3	31.5	34.4	0.8	-3.3
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	8.2%	8.2%	8.9%	0	-.5
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	8.1%	8.6%	8.5%	-.5	-.5
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	272.4	267.6	267.4	4.8	-6.1
Manufacturing	20.6	19.9	19.9	.7	-.2
Mining	7.4	7.1	7.4	.3	-2.1
Contract Construction	11.8	10.4	9.5	1.4	-2.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	20.4	20.1	19.8	.3	-2.1
Trade	72.4	72.2	71.4	.2	-1.6
Wholesale Trade	17.0	17.0	17.1	0	-.5
Retail Trade	55.5	55.1	54.4	.4	-1.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	13.0	12.7	12.7	.3	0
Services	54.4	53.7	55.8	.7	-2.9
Government	72.4	71.6	71.0	.8	5.1
Federal Government	14.0	13.6	13.1	.4	.4
State and Local Government	58.4	58.1	57.9	.3	4.7

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE III

Montana Labor Market Areas 1/

Civilian Labor Force

In Thousands

	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate 2/		
	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983
STATEWIDE	392.1	383.7	387.8	359.8	352.2	353.4	32.3	31.5	34.4	8.2	8.2	8.9
Great Falls SMSA	32.5	31.8	32.0	29.6	29.1	29.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	9.0	8.5	8.4
Billings SMSA	60.1	59.4	59.7	55.5	54.8	55.3	4.6	4.6	4.4	7.7	7.7	7.5
Western District 3/	198.4	194.5	197.1	181.5	177.4	177.7	16.9	17.1	19.4	8.5	8.8	9.9
Eastern District	193.7	189.2	190.6	178.3	174.8	175.6	15.4	14.4	15.0	7.9	7.6	7.8
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.0	33.6	34.2	30.6	30.4	30.8	3.4	3.2	3.4	10.1	9.5	10.1
BOZEMAN	29.4	27.6	29.4	27.6	26.7	27.0	1.8	1.9	2.4	6.0	6.8	8.1
GLASGOW	19.6	18.6	19.0	18.1	17.4	17.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	7.7	7.3	7.7
GLENDIVE	18.8	18.5	18.8	17.2	16.8	16.8	1.6	1.7	2.0	8.7	9.1	10.5
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.4	12.9	12.9	12.3	11.9	11.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	8.4	7.5	8.1
HAVRE	13.8	13.3	13.6	12.7	12.4	12.5	1.1	.9	1.1	7.7	6.4	7.9
HELENA	30.8	30.7	30.8	28.7	28.6	28.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	6.9	6.9	6.9
KALISPELL	38.9	38.3	38.9	35.0	33.9	33.8	3.9	4.4	5.1	10.0	11.5	13.1
LEWISTOWN	12.0	11.6	11.6	11.1	10.8	10.7	.9	.8	.9	7.5	6.9	7.5
MILES CITY	20.1	19.7	19.8	18.6	18.4	18.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	7.3	6.6	6.5
MISSOULA	48.3	47.8	48.5	44.0	43.5	43.4	4.3	4.3	5.1	9.0	9.0	10.6
SHELBY-CUT BANK	20.5	18.7	18.6	19.0	17.4	17.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	7.3	6.7	7.3

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on map on inside back cover.

2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.

3/ Western congressional district includes Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County.

TABLE IV-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA JUNE 1983

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	392139	359818	32321	8.2
CASCADE	32481	29570	2911	9.0
YELLOWSTONE	60111	55467	4644	7.7
BEAVERHEAD	4811	4537	274	5.7
BIG HORN	5524	4992	532	9.6
BLAINE	3188	2891	297	9.3
BROADWATER	1622	1495	127	7.8
CARBON	3559	3290	269	7.6
CARTER	990	942	48	4.8
CHOUTEAU	3507	3347	160	4.6
CUSTER	6211	5878	333	5.4
DANIELS	1683	1618	65	3.9
DAWSON	7231	6548	683	9.4
DEER LODGE	4322	3712	610	14.1
FALLON	2468	2289	179	7.3
FERGUS	6292	5920	372	5.9
FLATHEAD	23190	20896	2294	9.9
GALLATIN	22469	21296	1173	5.2
GARFIELD	1055	1026	29	2.7
GLACIER	6755	6001	754	11.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	456	421	35	7.7
GRANITE	1271	1177	94	7.4
HILL	9348	8616	732	7.8
JEFFERSON	3545	3244	301	8.5
JUDITH BASIN	1500	1336	164	10.9
LAKE	9005	8363	642	7.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	25675	23971	1704	6.6
LIBERTY	1174	1144	30	2.6
LINCOLN	6672	5706	966	14.5
MC CONE	1516	1467	49	3.2
MADISON	2883	2708	175	6.1
MEAGHER	1230	1130	100	8.1
MINERAL	1741	1493	248	14.2
MISSOULA	34311	31643	2668	7.8
MUSSELSHELL	2031	1813	218	10.7
PARK	5682	5191	491	8.6
PETROLEUM	371	325	46	12.4
PHILLIPS	3264	3025	239	7.3
PONDERA	3816	3585	231	6.1
POWDER RIVER	1443	1358	85	5.9
POWELL	3646	3446	200	5.5
PRAIRIE	908	868	40	4.4
RAVALLI	8421	7413	1008	12.0
RICHLAND	7343	6606	737	10.0
ROOSEVELT	6140	5554	586	9.5
ROSEBUD	8415	7638	777	9.2
SANDERS	3877	3458	419	10.8
SHERIDAN	3503	3297	206	5.9
SILVER BOW	17064	14976	2088	12.2
STILLWATER	2511	2255	256	10.2
SWEET GRASS	1800	1737	63	3.5
TETON	3392	3237	155	4.6
TOOLE	3001	2798	203	6.8
TREASURE	539	502	37	6.9
VALLEY	4975	4574	401	8.1
WHEATLAND	1388	1320	68	4.9
WIBAUX	813	708	105	12.9

TABLE IV-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA MAY 1983

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	383656	352158	31498	8.2
CASCADE	31748	29054	2694	8.5
YELLOWSTONE	59380	54829	4551	7.7
BEAVERHEAD	4646	4406	240	5.2
BIG HORN	5289	4920	369	7.0
BLAINE	3073	2831	242	7.9
BROADWATER	1630	1490	140	8.6
CARBON	3474	3185	289	8.3
CARTER	939	873	66	7.0
CHOUTEAU	3286	3157	129	3.9
CUSTER	6250	5864	386	6.2
DANIELS	1609	1519	90	5.6
DAWSON	7065	6426	639	9.0
DEER LODGE	4295	3735	560	13.0
FALLON	2380	2236	144	6.1
FERGUS	6190	5818	372	6.0
FLATHEAD	23038	20278	2760	12.0
GALLATIN	21749	20443	1306	6.0
GARFIELD	987	958	29	2.9
GLACIER	5598	5010	588	10.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	430	397	33	7.7
GRANITE	1194	1071	123	10.3
HILL	9101	8521	580	6.4
JEFFERSON	3413	3119	294	8.6
JUDITH BASIN	1270	1203	67	5.3
LAKE	8656	8037	619	7.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	25709	24019	1690	6.6
LIBERTY	1123	1094	29	2.6
LINCOLN	6624	5591	1033	15.6
MC CONE	1459	1400	59	4.0
MADISON	2657	2470	187	7.0
MEAGHER	1212	1088	124	10.2
MINERAL	1674	1388	286	17.1
MISSOULA	34063	31440	2623	7.7
MUSSELSHELL	2007	1779	228	11.4
PARK	5585	5067	518	9.3
PETROLEUM	329	307	22	6.7
PHILLIPS	3091	2855	236	7.6
PONDERA	3715	3529	186	5.0
POWDER RIVER	1368	1284	84	6.1
POWELL	3637	3375	262	7.2
PRAIRIE	860	814	46	5.3
RAVALLI	8346	7339	1007	12.1
RICHLAND	7323	6498	825	11.3
ROOSEVELT	5934	5481	453	7.6
ROSEBUD	8310	7707	603	7.3
SANDERS	3779	3379	400	10.6
SHERIDAN	3425	3201	224	6.5
SILVER BOW	17196	15366	1830	10.6
STILLWATER	2406	2165	241	10.0
SWEET GRASS	1645	1582	63	3.8
TETON	3142	2987	155	4.9
TOOLE	2926	2728	198	6.8
TREASURE	509	479	30	5.9
VALLEY	4771	4390	381	8.0
WHEATLAND	1360	1286	74	5.4
WIBAUX	781	690	91	11.7

TABLE IV-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA APRIL 1983

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	387779	353380	34399	8.9
CASCADE	32019	29335	2684	8.4
YELLOWSTONE	59699	55251	4448	7.5
BEAVERHEAD	4637	4375	262	5.7
BIG HORN	5332	4909	423	7.9
BLAINE	3047	2802	245	8.0
BROADWATER	1650	1484	166	10.1
CARBON	3584	3294	290	8.1
CARTER	903	861	42	4.7
CHOUTEAU	3256	3129	127	3.9
CUSTER	6297	5875	422	6.7
DANIELS	1634	1561	73	4.5
DAWSON	7209	6423	786	10.9
DEER LODGE	4346	3755	591	13.6
FALLON	2428	2285	143	5.9
FERGUS	6171	5750	421	6.8
FLATHEAD	23558	20405	3153	13.4
GALLATIN	22526	20861	1665	7.4
GARFIELD	967	949	18	1.9
GLACIER	5584	4930	654	11.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	430	399	31	7.2
GRANITE	1168	1042	126	10.8
HILL	9421	8624	797	8.5
JEFFERSON	3354	3019	335	10.0
JUDITH BASIN	1250	1165	85	6.8
LAKE	8561	7948	613	7.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	25846	24204	1642	6.4
LIBERTY	1111	1080	31	2.8
LINCOLN	6748	5415	1333	19.8
MC CONE	1456	1404	52	3.6
MADISON	2670	2458	212	7.9
MEAGHER	1190	1060	130	10.9
MINERAL	1561	1185	376	24.1
MISSOULA	34821	31750	3071	8.8
MUSSELSHELL	2099	1863	236	11.2
PARK	5641	5062	579	10.3
PETROLEUM	334	306	28	8.4
PHILLIPS	3075	2813	262	8.5
PONDERA	3734	3513	221	5.9
POWDER RIVER	1356	1284	72	5.3
POWELL	3697	3392	305	8.2
PRAIRIE	863	800	63	7.3
RAVALLI	8433	7279	1154	13.7
RICHLAND	7501	6547	954	12.7
ROOSEVELT	5947	5449	498	8.4
ROSEBUD	8340	7763	577	6.9
SANDERS	3753	3205	548	14.6
SHERIDAN	3492	3257	235	6.7
SILVER BOW	17682	15738	1944	11.0
STILLWATER	2372	2114	258	10.9
SWEET GRASS	1630	1554	76	4.7
TETON	3127	2975	152	4.9
TOOLE	2897	2689	208	7.2
TREASURE	499	471	28	5.6
VALLEY	4779	4382	397	8.3
WHEATLAND	1320	1256	64	4.8
WIBAUX	774	681	93	12.0

TABLE V

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT			TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON					
				JUN. 1983 1/		MAY 1983		APR. 1983	
	JUN. 1/ 1983	MAY 1983	APR. 1983	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE
(Establishment Data)									
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	133.5	132.8	132.5	272.4	49.0%	267.6	49.6%	267.4	49.6%
Manufacturing.........................	2.7	2.6	2.6	20.6	13.1%	19.9	13.1%	19.9	13.1%
Mining................................	.4	.4	.4	7.4	5.4%	7.1	5.6%	7.4	5.4%
Contract Construction.................	1.8	1.8	1.8	11.8	15.3%	10.4	17.3%	9.5	18.9%
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	4.2	4.2	4.2	20.4	20.6%	20.1	20.9%	19.8	21.2%
Wholesale & Retail Trade..............	33.6	33.4	33.3	72.4	46.4%	72.2	46.3%	71.4	46.6%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate......	7.9	7.8	7.9	13.0	60.8%	12.7	61.4%	12.7	62.2%
Services..............................	38.9	38.7	38.8	54.4	71.5%	53.7	72.1%	55.8	69.5%
Government 2/.........................	44.0	43.8	43.5	72.4	60.8%	71.6	61.2%	71.0	61.3%

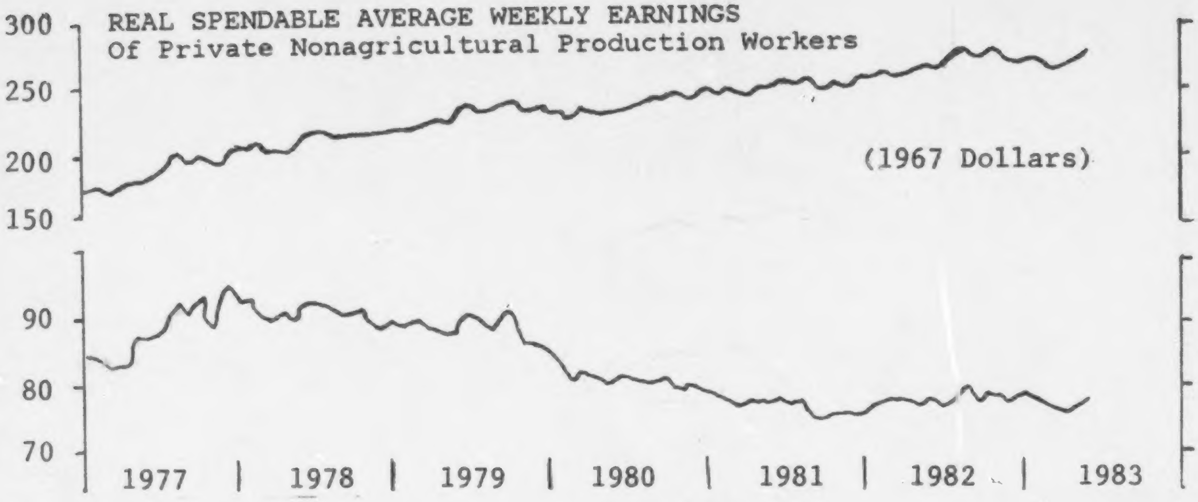
1/ Current month preliminary.

2/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.

Revised to 1982 Benchmarks. Establishment series began January 1974.

Prepared by the Department of Labor and Industry, Research & Analysis Bureau.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS


REAL SPENDABLE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
Of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Prelim. Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$277.84	$272.24	$ 266.34
Taxes Withheld 3/	45.00	43.55	42.02
Spendable Earnings	232.84	228.69	224.32
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	154.49	151.51	148.25
Real Spendable Earnings	78.35	77.18	76.07

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1983	1982	1981	1983	1982	1981
January	267.92	255.84	245.28	77.20	76.47	78.44
February	263.53	258.96	247.52	76.03	77.07	78.20
March	262.87	258.82	244.84	75.68	77.15	76.99
April	266.34	259.29	248.29	76.07	76.94	77.45
May	272.24	263.76	249.48	77.18	77.17	77.09
June	(P) 277.84	263.50	254.14	(P) 78.35	76.32	77.65
July		269.26	254.46		77.62	77.43
August		277.04	255.20		79.43	77.08
September		267.59	249.90		76.93	75.00
October		272.57	251.66		77.98	75.29
November		269.92	250.99		77.41	75.89
December		266.40	253.08		78.25	75.28

Real Spendable Earnings

After dropping slightly in March, Montana's Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings rose for three consecutive months. The preliminary June number of $78.35 is the highest in the series since August, 1982. Gross earnings leveled out during the last half of 1982 and early 1983, but have shown signs of growth since March 1983. Gross earnings during the second quarter 1983 were nearly 4% higher than the second quarter 1982. Real spendable earnings reflected only half a percentage point higher in the second quarter 1983 compared to the respective quarter in 1982.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers. 2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers. 3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

TABLE VI

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983
TOTAL PRIVATE...............	$277.84	$272.24	$266.34	33.8	33.2	32.8	8.22	8.20	8.12
MANUFACTURING...............	419.93	414.34	405.27	40.3	39.2	39.5	1[illegible].42	10.57	10.26
Durable Goods..............	447.28	442.66	436.04	41.3	40.5	40.6	10.83	10.93	10.74
Primary Metal Industries..	518.99	559.88	539.72	36.6	38.8	41.2	14.18	14.43	13.10
Nondurable Goods...........	362.52	355.75	344.83	38.2	36.6	37.4	9.49	9.72	9.22
Food & Kindred Products...	327.24	315.81	313.12	37.7	36.3	37.5	8.68	8.70	8.35
MINING......................	553.05	528.49	559.37	45.0	41.0	42.7	12.29	12.89	13.10
Metal Mining..............	592.73	559.99	595.02	44.6	42.2	42.2	13.29	13.27	14.10
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.......	578.51	506.34	531.71	38.8	33.4	35.4	14.91	15.16	15.02
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..........	429.90	448.04	424.54	38.8	40.4	39.2	11.08	11.09	10.83
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services...	396.02	422.25	406.11	36.1	40.1	39.2	10.97	10.53	10.36
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	204.15	200.59	198.63	31.7	31.1	30.7	6.44	6.45	6.47
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE...........	200.68	210.82	205.18	34.6	36.1	34.6	5.80	5.84	5.93
SERVICES....................	196.60	197.28	191.62	30.2	29.8	29.3	6.51	6.62	6.54

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950;Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

	Jun.	May	Apr.	Year to Date	
AREAS	1983	1983	1983	1983	1982
STATE OF MONTANA	622	605	589	3439	3478
GREAT FALLS SMSA	45	34	52	231	216
BILLINGS SMSA	96	96	81	513	469
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS AND MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	83	90	104	538	578
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	34	37	34	187	231
Beaverhead	7	9	7	41	43
Deer Lodge	8	5	2	25	22
Granite	2	0	2	7	13
Madison	2	5	2	14	28
Powell	2	2	5	13	17
Silver Bow	13	16	16	87	108
BOZEMAN LMA	50	50	43	304	258
Gallatin	41	35	33	229	207
Meagher	2	2	4	13	15
Park	7	13	6	62	36
GLASGOW LMA	21	34	19	135	133
Daniels	1	3	2	7	11
Phillips	3	3	1	16	24
Roosevelt	8	11	10	52	43
Sheridan	5	4	3	23	30
Valley	4	13	3	37	25
GLENDIVE LMA	19	23	18	109	188
Dawson	12	9	8	48	49
Garfield	2	3	1	7	5
McCone	1	6	1	10	8
Prairie	0	1	1	2	6
Richland	3	4	7	40	117
Wibaux	1	0	0	2	3
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	18	13	17	72	79
Big Horn	5	6	4	24	20
Carbon	6	5	7	27	30
Stillwater	7	2	5	16	19
Sweet Grass	0	0	1	5	10

	Jun.	May	Apr.	Year to Date	
AREAS	1983	1983	1983	1983	1982
HAVRE LMA	20	11	12	74	89
Blaine	3	3	0	12	17
Hill	15	6	11	54	62
Liberty	2	2	1	8	10
HELENA LMA	41	35	37	219	216
Broadwater	1	3	3	14	20
Jefferson	1	1	4	15	12
Lewis and Clark	39	31	30	190	184
KALISPELL LMA	74	64	60	376	387
Flathead	52	43	37	253	240
Lake	9	12	9	60	78
Lincoln	13	9	14	63	69
LEWISTOWN LMA	15	11	14	75	62
Fergus	8	3	9	41	30
Golden Valley	0	0	0	1	2
Judith Basin	1	2	[illegible]	8	5
Musselshell	5	5	[illegible]	18	19
Petroleum	0	0	0	0	0
Wheatland	1	1	1	7	6
MILES CITY LMA	17	19	12	97	92
Carter	0	3	0	7	5
Custer	5	5	6	35	30
Fallon	0	4	2	8	15
Powder River	3	2	1	12	6
Rosebud	8	5	3	33	36
Treasure	1	0	0	2	0
MISSOULA LMA	65	65	61	383	360
Mineral	5	2	3	15	10
Missoula	38	45	43	255	257
Ravalli	16	14	12	87	73
Sanders	6	4	3	26	20
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	24	23	25	126	120
Chouteau	4	4	4	24	23
Glacier	8	7	2	30	38
Pondera	2	4	2	21	23
Teton	3	1	4	17	18
Toole	7	7	13	34	18

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1983	1982	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	33,045	30,690	2,355	7.7%
Continued Claims	346,583	366,734	-20,151	-5.5%
Number of Benefit Payments	320,050	333,332	-13,282	-4.0%
Amount of Benefits Paid	$38,470,674	$37,409,056	$1,061,618	2.8%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$122.71	$120.81	$1.90	1.6%

MONTHLY

	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983	Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago	
				Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	4,450	3,592	6,099	-372	-7.7%
Continued Claims1/	43,182	47,597	53,369	-10,951	-20.2%
Number of Benefit Payments1/	42,222	40,504	50,978	-6,383	-13.1%
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$5,059,779	$4,913,913	$6,094,231	-$440,702	-8.0%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$122.71	$123.63	$123.84	$.97	0.8%
Trust Fund Balance	$4,528,450*	$8,910,680*	-$5,744,820*	-$9,334,223	-67.3%

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

* Includes Loan from Federal Government for Total of $8,556,388.

TABLE VIII-A

ETA5-1598 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

JUNE 1983

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	263	25,081.10
BIGHORN	524	55,094.60
BLAINE	244	23,269.56
BROADWATER	130	14,336.37
CARBON	288	33,682.94
CARTER	21	1,770.00
CASCADE	3,823	389,062.48
CHOUTEAU	133	13,178.00
CUSTER	357	34,782.08
DANIELS	45	4,865.00
DAWSON	1,020	124,222.00
DEER LODGE	884	103,994.04
FALLON	178	20,993.00
FERGUS	374	33,215.01
FLATHEAD	2,926	327,389.75
GALLATIN	1,771	174,348.23
GARFIELD	30	2,755.00
GLACIER	845	87,921.23
GOLDEN VALLEY	28	3,649.00
GRANITE	105	11,082.00
HILL	787	82,270.25
JEFFERSON	367	46,641.00
JUDITH BASIN	40	3,762.61
LAKE	675	65,289.96
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,163	241,904.83
LIBERTY	14	1,433.00
LINCOLN	1,158	125,623.62
MCCONE	21	2,149.00
MADISON	142	15,514.00
MEAGHER	106	10,777.00
MINERAL	140	13,937.06
MISSOULA	3,347	340,993.66
MUSSELSHELL	272	33,355.00
PARK	598	54,714.64
PETROLEUM	10	585.00
PHILLIPS	256	27,007.66
PONDERA	188	17,780.00
POWDER RIVER	88	11,252.00
POWELL	219	21,379.34
PRAIRIE	25	2,850.00
RAVALLI	994	101,328.32
RICHLAND	1,111	141,507.20
ROOSEVELT	545	58,565.54
ROSEBUD	850	104,231.00
SANDERS	488	49,697.32
SHERIDAN	237	28,469.00
SILVER BOW	3,433	401,815.51
STILLWATER	368	41,185.40
SWEET GRASS	61	5,718.00
TETON	113	13,208.00
TOOLE	274	31,637.90
TREASURE	39	5,550.00
VALLEY	386	39,150.00
WHEATLAND	44	5,112.00
WIBAUX	71	8,342.12
YELLOWSTONE	6,085	658,653.21
INTRASTATE	39,731	4,771,349.76
INTERSTATE	2,491	288,449.82
TOTAL	42,222	5,059,799.58

TABLE VIII-B

ETA5-159B DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

MAY 1983

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	240	21,927.04
BIGHORN	290	32,516.30
BLAINE	149	15,268.96
BROADWATER	185	22,375.63
CARBON	304	35,376.37
CARTER	20	2,304.00
CASCADE	3,420	370,553.82
CHOUTEAU	112	11,889.00
CUSTER	397	39,305.08
DANIELS	30	3,763.00
DAWSON	1,045	125,320.05
DEER LODGE	780	98,489.40
FALLON	167	20,933.00
FERGUS	378	38,214.79
FLATHEAD	3,857	463,829.18
GALLATIN	2,101	203,795.09
GARFIELD	39	4,023.00
GLACIER	516	52,899.34
GOLDEN VALLEY	25	3,940.00
GRANITE	137	15,153.00
HILL	599	70,602.53
JEFFERSON	326	42,941.00
JUDITH BASIN	32	3,037.00
LAKE	497	50,887.91
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,995	227,303.36
LIBERTY	20	1,930.00
LINCOLN	1,419	166,637.38
MCCONE	42	4,538.00
MADISON	156	18,253.00
MEAGHER	132	15,496.00
MINERAL	171	19,613.56
MISSOULA	3,054	322,867.73
MUSSELSHELL	301	37,549.00
PARK	624	59,366.83
PETROLEUM	4	164.00
PHILLIPS	240	26,918.00
PONDERA	183	19,537.00
POWDER RIVER	126	14,668.00
POWELL	291	33,205.56
PRAIRIE	27	3,254.00
RAVALLI	1,061	117,684.57
RICHLAND	1,236	159,425.00
ROOSEVELT	443	51,063.49
ROSEBUD	724	96,054.00
SANDERS	371	42,789.05
SHERIDAN	272	35,978.00
SILVER BOW	2,576	311,445.76
STILLWATER	338	37,866.64
SWEET GRASS	55	5,367.00
TETON	128	14,924.61
TOOLE	277	32,009.00
TREASURE	30	3,933.00
VALLEY	325	34,740.00
WHEATLAND	54	6,667.00
WIBAUX	85	10,114.16
YELLOWSTONE	5,872	660,269.26
INTRASTATE	38,291	4,651,113.61
INTERSTATE	2,213	262,799.73
TOTAL	40,504	4,913,913.34

TABLE VIII-C

ETA5-159B DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
APRIL 1983

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	341	35,362.74
BIGHORN	396	46,855.62
BLAINE	218	22,456.77
BROADWATER	205	24,173.03
CARBON	356	42,597.72
CARTER	41	4,184.00
CASCADE	3,875	421,298.55
CHOUTEAU	110	12,311.00
CUSTER	470	49,069.08
DANIELS	47	5,843.00
DAWSON	1,355	160,442.85
DEER LODGE	858	107,025.60
FALLON	223	26,504.00
FERGUS	547	54,847.34
FLATHEAD	4,707	588,242.41
GALLATIN	2,694	278,300.64
GARFIELD	36	3,906.00
GLACIER	643	61,450.68
GOLDEN VALLEY	30	4,679.00
GRANITE	170	20,565.00
HILL	822	96,824.72
JEFFERSON	412	54,506.97
JUDITH BASIN	45	4,235.00
LAKE	623	62,751.89
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,424	285,471.84
LIBERTY	42	4,617.00
LINCOLN	2,360	291,947.65
MCCONE	59	6,271.00
MADISON	229	25,528.00
MEAGHER	201	24,484.00
MINERAL	354	42,510.79
MISSOULA	4,258	461,357.71
MUSSELSHELL	305	39,506.00
PARK	689	66,386.42
PETROLEUM	8	1,033.00
PHILLIPS	320	38,083.50
PONDERA	213	24,328.00
POWDER RIVER	123	14,166.00
POWELL	455	55,329.06
PRAIRIE	49	6,717.00
RAVALLI	1,499	174,483.40
RICHLAND	1,722	222,966.04
ROOSEVELT	592	67,603.50
ROSEBUD	889	119,172.00
SANDERS	645	79,753.88
SHERIDAN	400	54,154.00
SILVER BOW	2,686	323,564.66
STILLWATER	359	40,734.80
SWEET GRASS	73	7,492.00
TETON	132	19,757.58
TOOLE	256	30,762.00
TREASURE	30	4,423.00
VALLEY	517	57,201.24
WHEATLAND	59	7,278.00
WIBAUX	125	15,670.00
YELLOWSTONE	7,339	809,084.67
INTRASTATE	48,393	5,780,133.75
INTERSTATE	2,585	314,097.63
TOTAL	50,978	6,094,231.38

TABLE IX

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1983 THRU JUNE 1983

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	2,366	236,308.57
BIGHORN	2,877	337,447.22
BLAINE	1,852	193,484.46
BROADWATER	1,544	186,965.65
CARBON	2,229	270,453.83
CARTER	203	24,303.00
CASCADE	26,806	2,938,315.94
CHOUTEAU	884	97,227.00
CUSTER	3,230	356,035.48
DANIELS	393	47,910.00
DAWSON	7,749	921,828.65
DEER LODGE	5,599	688,509.54
FALLON	1,281	154,292.00
FERGUS	3,913	407,617.99
FLATHEAD	26,852	3,114,713.87
GALLATIN	16,741	1,743,658.01
GARFIELD	203	21,693.00
GLACIER	4,453	431,329.72
GOLDEN VALLEY	236	34,490.00
GRANITE	1,154	142,855.89
HILL	5,345	600,607.43
JEFFERSON	2,805	356,813.91
JUDITH BASIN	356	33,487.04
LAKE	4,899	495,258.16
LEWIS AND CLARK	16,161	1,855,676.72
LIBERTY	329	38,620.00
LINCOLN	10,985	1,283,604.94
MCCONE	330	36,235.00
MADISON	1,742	203,093.89
MEAGHER	1,478	180,890.84
MINERAL	3,158	405,489.38
MISSOULA	25,229	2,627,327.70
MUSSELSHELL	1,942	245,386.00
PARK	4,479	418,495.21
PETROLEUM	70	7,042.00
PHILLIPS	2,282	275,366.05
PONDERA	1,517	166,365.93
POWDER RIVER	623	76,885.00
POWELL	2,342	272,837.48
PRAIRIE	320	41,636.00
RAVALLI	8,723	935,310.78
RICHLAND	9,112	1,165,266.48
ROOSEVELT	3,433	390,447.02
ROSEBUD	5,476	722,266.92
SANDERS	4,580	554,912.81
SHERIDAN	1,894	250,726.00
SILVER BOW	18,218	2,176,384.08
STILLWATER	2,694	319,364.26
SWEET GRASS	474	50,777.00
TETON	1,254	142,048.24
TOOLE	1,677	206,543.90
TREASURE	205	28,208.00
VALLEY	3,371	383,056.44
WHEATLAND	512	61,609.82
WIBAUX	701	88,026.28
YELLOWSTONE	44,680	5,195,784.41
INTRASTATE	304,070	36,538,753.95
INTERSTATE	15,980	1,931,941.76
TOTAL	320,050	38,470,695.71

ANNUAL
TABLES
1982

1982 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	392000	358000	34000	8.6
CASCADE	33340	30533	2807	8.4
YELLOWSTONE	60403	56554	3849	6.4
BEAVERHEAD	4825	4527	298	6.2
BIG HORN	5412	4912	500	9.2
BLAINE	3007	2722	285	9.5
BROADWATER	1565	1411	154	9.8
CARBON	3693	3423	270	7.3
CARTER	909	877	32	3.5
CHOUTEAU	3078	2966	112	3.6
CUSTER	6196	5810	386	6.2
DANIELS	1618	1570	48	3.0
DAWSON	7189	6696	493	6.9
DEER LODGE	4588	3903	685	14.9
FALLON	2416	2321	95	3.9
FERGUS	6195	5710	485	7.8
FLATHEAD	24443	21264	3179	13.0
GALLATIN	22263	20845	1418	6.4
GARFIELD	911	887	24	2.6
GLACIER	5912	5210	702	11.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	416	383	33	7.9
GRANITE	1234	1087	147	11.9
HILL	9214	8507	707	7.7
JEFFERSON	2841	2533	308	10.8
JUDITH BASIN	1258	1184	74	5.9
LAKE	8731	7928	853	9.7
LEWIS AND CLARK	25677	23822	1855	7.2
LIBERTY	1102	1052	50	4.5
LINCOLN	7600	6095	1505	19.8
MC CONE	1461	1405	56	3.8
MADISON	2756	2562	194	7.0
MEAGHER	1163	1056	107	9.2
MINERAL	1810	1394	416	23.0
MISSOULA	34966	31722	3244	9.3
MUSSELSHELL	2146	1955	191	8.9
PARK	6236	5561	675	10.8
PETROLEUM	306	294	12	3.9
PHILLIPS	3064	2828	236	7.7
PONDERA	3591	3395	196	5.5
POWDER RIVER	1399	1355	44	3.1
POWELL	3459	3104	355	10.3
PRAIRIE	883	836	47	5.3
RAVALLI	8654	7371	1283	14.8
RICHLAND	7639	7052	587	7.7
ROOSEVELT	5796	5358	438	7.6
ROSEBUD	7624	7146	478	6.3
SANDERS	4014	3364	650	16.2
SHERIDAN	3614	3443	171	4.7
SILVER BOW	17901	15878	2023	11.3
STILLWATER	2367	2162	205	8.7
SWEET GRASS	1677	1598	79	4.7
TETON	3312	3135	177	5.3
TOOLE	2865	2676	189	6.6
TREASURE	452	428	24	5.3
VALLEY	4689	4280	409	8.7
WHEATLAND	1297	1204	93	7.2
WIBAUX	777	707	70	9.0

1981 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	384000	357000	27000	6. 9
CASCADE	33871	31151	2720	8.0
YELLOWSTONE	56947	53891	3056	5.4
BEAVERHEAD	4558	4372	186	4.1
BIG HORN	5747	5219	528	9.2
BLAINE	3104	2829	275	8.9
BROADWATER	1484	1379	105	7.1
CARBON	3558	3395	163	4.6
CARTER	891	875	16	1.8
CHOUTEAU	3077	3012	65	2.1
CUSTER	6150	5850	300	4.9
DANIELS	1452	1420	32	2.2
DAWSON	6795	6580	215	3.2
DEER LODGE	4911	4070	841	17.1
FALLON	2412	2359	53	2.2
FERGUS	6247	5922	325	5.2
FLATHEAD	24066	21634	2432	10.1
GALLATIN	20959	19805	1154	5.5
GARFIELD	843	827	16	1.9
GLACIER	5900	5185	715	12.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	408	394	14	3.4
GRANITE	1187	1081	106	8.9
HILL	9128	8545	583	6.4
JEFFERSON	2561	2369	192	7.5
JUDITH BASIN	1203	1169	34	2.8
LAKE	8255	7599	656	7.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	25500	24028	1472	5.8
LIBERTY	1139	1100	39	3.4
LINCOLN	7548	6410	1138	15.1
MC CONE	1345	1319	26	1.9
MADISON	2583	2465	118	4.6
MEAGHER	1071	1001	70	6.5
MINERAL	1903	1663	240	12.6
MISSOULA	35441	32164	3277	9.2
MUSSELSHELL	2088	2028	60	2.9
PARK	5960	5465	495	8.3
PETROLEUM	309	300	9	2.9
PHILLIPS	2937	2797	140	4.8
PONDERA	3567	3449	118	3.3
POWDER RIVER	1329	1301	28	2.1
POWELL	3285	3011	274	8.3
PRAIRIE	883	842	41	4.6
RAVALLI	8395	7461	934	11.1
RICHLAND	7808	7626	182	2.3
ROOSEVELT	5439	5121	318	5.8
ROSEBUD	6112	5680	432	7.1
SANDERS	3994	3532	462	11.6
SHERIDAN	3586	3540	46	1.3
SILVER BOW	18349	16824	1525	8.3
STILLWATER	2335	2241	94	4.0
SWEET GRASS	1727	1668	59	3.4
TETON	3267	3160	107	3.3
TOOLE	3018	2911	107	3.5
TREASURE	445	433	12	2.7
VALLEY	4986	4667	319	6.4
WHEATLAND	1198	1146	52	4.3
WIBAUX	749	719	30	4.0

MONTANA

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1982

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

July 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	367.5	372.2	381.5	391.4	400.1	410.4	406.4	406.0	399.2	394.1	389.8	384.5	392.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	333.5	334.6	343.5	356.8	367.1	374.8	372.1	374.7	370.3	363.1	355.9	349.7	358.0
Persons Employed In Agriculture	19.8	21.5	25.9	31.8	32.8	37.3	40.0	42.8	33.3	28.3	24.4	21.0	29.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	34.0	37.6	38.0	34.6	33.0	35.6	34.3	32.3	28.9	31.0	33.9	34.8	34.0
Percent of Labor Force, Undajusted	*9.3*	*10.1*	*10.0*	*8.9*	*8.2*	*8.7*	*8.4*	*7.9*	*7.2*	*7.9*	*8.7*	*9.1*	*8.7*
Percent Of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*7.7*	*8.3*	*8.8*	*8.5*	*8.6*	*8.6*	*8.9*	*8.9*	*8.6*	*9.1*	*9.2*	*8.9*	*8.6*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) 3/.	*267.0*	*264.3*	*266.0*	*270.6*	*275.5*	*278.5*	*272.2*	*271.6*	*275.8*	*275.7*	*273.8*	*271.3*	*271.9*
MANUFACTURING	*20.3*	*19.0*	*18.5*	*19.5*	*20.0*	*20.8*	*20.8*	*20.5*	*20.6*	*20.9*	*20.0*	*19.9*	*20.1*
Durable Goods	*11.3*	*10.3*	*10.0*	*10.9*	*11.4*	*12.0*	*12.0*	*11.7*	*11.6*	*11.4*	*10.9*	*10.8*	*11.2*
24 Lumber and Wood Products	*6.7*	*5.9*	*5.6*	*6.4*	*6.9*	*7.4*	*7.4*	*7.2*	*6.9*	*6.9*	*6.8*	*6.8*	*6.8*
33 Primary Metal Industries	*1.6*	*1.5*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.5*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*
Other Durable Goods	*3.0*	*2.9*	*3.0*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.3*	*3.2*	*3.1*	*3.2*	*3.0*	*2.7*	*2.6*	*3.0*
Non-Durable Goods	*9.0*	*8.8*	*8.5*	*8.6*	*8.6*	*8.7*	*8.8*	*8.8*	*8.9*	*9.5*	*9.1*	*9.1*	*8.9*
20 Food and Kindred Products	*4.0*	*3.8*	*3.6*	*3.5*	*3.4*	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*4.1*	*3.8*	*3.9*	*3.7*
27 Printing and Publishing	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.2*	*1.2*	*1.1*	*1.0*	*1.1*
Other Non-Durable Goods	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.8*
MINING	*10.7*	*10.4*	*10.1*	*10.0*	*9.6*	*9.5*	*9.4*	*9.2*	*9.3*	*9.0*	*8.9*	*8.6*	*9.6*
10 Metal Mining	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.7*
12 & 14 Bitum, Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining.	*2.2*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	*6.7*	*6.5*	*6.3*	*6.0*	*5.8*	*5.6*	*5.4*	*5.3*	*5.4*	*5.2*	*5.0*	*4.8*	*5.7*
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	*9.8*	*9.5*	*10.1*	*11.3*	*12.8*	*14.1*	*14.0*	*14.0*	*13.9*	*13.6*	*12.6*	*11.9*	*12.3*
15 General Building Contractors	*2.6*	*2.4*	*2.5*	*2.7*	*3.1*	*3.4*	*3.5*	*3.3*	*3.0*	*2.9*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*2.8*
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	*3.6*	*3.6*	*4.0*	*4.6*	*5.4*	*5.9*	*5.7*	*5.9*	*6.1*	*6.0*	*5.5*	*4.8*	*5.1*
17 Special Trade Contractors	*3.7*	*3.6*	*3.7*	*4.0*	*4.3*	*4.8*	*4.8*	*4.7*	*4.8*	*4.7*	*4.7*	*4.8*	*4.4*
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	*21.9*	*21.8*	*21.9*	*22.0*	*22.3*	*22.5*	*22.3*	*22.2*	*21.7*	*21.4*	*20.9*	*20.8*	*21.8*
40 Railroad Transportation	*5.3*	*5.3*	*5.2*	*5.2*	*5.5*	*5.4*	*5.3*	*5.2*	*5.2*	*5.1*	*5.0*	*4.8*	*5.2*
41-47 Transportation except Railroad	*6.9*	*6.9*	*7.0*	*7.1*	*7.1*	*7.3*	*7.3*	*7.4*	*7.4*	*7.3*	*7.1*	*7.1*	*7.2*
48 & 49 Commun.,Electric,Gas,Sanitary Services	*9.7*	*9.7*	*9.7*	*9.7*	*9.7*	*9.8*	*9.7*	*9.6*	*9.1*	*9.0*	*8.9*	*8.9*	*9.5*
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	*69.6*	*68.7*	*70.0*	*71.0*	*72.5*	*74.0*	*72.8*	*74.4*	*74.9*	*74.2*	*73.7*	*72.9*	*72.4*
Wholesale Trade	*17.0*	*17.0*	*17.2*	*17.2*	*17.3*	*17.5*	*17.4*	*17.2*	*17.1*	*17.3*	*17.2*	*17.2*	*17.2*
Retail Trade	*52.6*	*51.8*	*52.9*	*53.8*	*55.2*	*56.5*	*55.5*	*57.1*	*57.8*	*56.9*	*56.6*	*55.7*	*55.2*
53 & 56 General Mechandise, Apparel, Accessories.	*8.0*	*7.7*	*7.7*	*7.7*	*7.8*	*8.0*	*7.8*	*7.8*	*7.8*	*7.6*	*8.0*	*8.4*	*7.9*
54 Food Stores	*8.0*	*7.8*	*7.8*	*8.0*	*8.0*	*8.1*	*8.3*	*8.2*	*8.1*	*7.9*	*7.9*	*7.7*	*8.0*
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	*6.9*	*6.8*	*6.9*	*7.0*	*7.1*	*7.2*	*7.1*	*7.1*	*7.2*	*7.1*	*6.9*	*6.8*	*7.0*
58 Eating and Drinking Places	*19.2*	*19.2*	*20.1*	*20.7*	*21.5*	*22.2*	*21.3*	*22.8*	*23.2*	*23.0*	*22.4*	*21.7*	*21.4*
52,57,59 Bldg.,Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	*10.4*	*10.3*	*10.4*	*10.5*	*10.7*	*11.0*	*11.0*	*11.3*	*11.5*	*11.4*	*11.4*	*11.1*	*10.9*
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	*12.8*	*12.7*	*12.7*	*12.8*	*12.9*	*13.0*	*13.2*	*13.0*	*12.9*	*12.4*	*12.4*	*12.5*	*12.8*
SERVICES	*54.6*	*54.6*	*55.1*	*55.8*	*55.9*	*57.3*	*57.3*	*57.1*	*57.1*	*55.2*	*55.2*	*54.8*	*55.8*
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	*6.0*	*6.0*	*6.1*	*6.2*	*6.4*	*7.7*	*7.8*	*7.7*	*7.1*	*6.3*	*6.7*	*6.7*	*6.7*
72 Personal Services	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.4*	*2.5*	*2.4*	*2.5*	*2.5*
80 Medical and Other Health Services	*20.1*	*20.0*	*20.1*	*20.3*	*20.3*	*20.6*	*20.7*	*20.6*	*20.8*	*20.5*	*20.6*	*20.7*	*20.4*
Other Services	*26.1*	*26.0*	*26.3*	*26.8*	*26.7*	*26.5*	*26.3*	*26.2*	*26.9*	*25.9*	*25.5*	*24.9*	*26.2*
GOVERNMENT	*67.3*	*67.5*	*67.6*	*68.2*	*69.6*	*67.3*	*62.3*	*61.1*	*65.4*	*69.0*	*70.1*	*69.9*	*67.1*
91 Federal Government	*12.2*	*12.0*	*12.1*	*12.2*	*12.8*	*13.6*	*13.7*	*13.6*	*13.6*	*13.0*	*13.2*	*13.3*	*12.9*
92 State Colleges and Universities	*8.4*	*8.5*	*8.5*	*8.5*	*8.6*	*8.6*	*6.6*	*6.0*	*5.9*	*9.1*	*9.3*	*9.2*	*8.1*
92 Other State Government	*9.8*	*9.9*	*9.9*	*9.9*	*10.0*	*10.4*	*10.2*	*10.2*	*10.1*	*9.8*	*9.8*	*10.1*	*10.0*
93 Local Education	*22.8*	*23.0*	*23.1*	*23.2*	*23.3*	*19.0*	*16.0*	*16.0*	*21.2*	*23.2*	*24.1*	*23.5*	*21.5*
93 Other Local Government	*14.1*	*14.1*	*14.1*	*14.4*	*14.8*	*15.8*	*15.8*	*15.4*	*14.6*	*14.0*	*13.7*	*13.9*	*14.6*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis, Department of Labor & Industry, Helena, Montana.
Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

MONTANA

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1981

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

July 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	361.6	365.1	372.3	384.2	388.6	401.3	400.4	402.4	390.1	385.3	380.0	376.6	384.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	332.1	333.6	343.1	356.0	362.8	372.3	374.0	377.5	367.3	362.8	353.9	348.6	357.0
Persons Employed In Agriculture	20.3	22.1	26.5	32.6	33.6	38.3	40.9	43.8	34.2	29.0	25.0	21.5	30.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.5	31.5	29.2	28.2	25.8	29.0	26.4	24.9	22.8	22.5	26.0	28.0	27.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted	*8.2*	*8.6*	*7.9*	*7.3*	*6.6*	*7.2*	*6.6*	*6.2*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*6.9*	*7.4*	*6.9*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*6.6*	*6.9*	*6.8*	*7.0*	*7.1*	*7.1*	*7.0*	*7.1*	*7.2*	*7.1*	*7.3*	*7.3*	*6.9*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) 3/.	*274.8*	*273.1*	*276.2*	*280.8*	*284.1*	*287.8*	*285.7*	*286.9*	*287.0*	*286.2*	*281.3*	*278.5*	*281.8*
MANUFACTURING	*23.1*	*22.7*	*22.4*	*22.3*	*22.8*	*23.8*	*24.5*	*24.5*	*24.0*	*23.9*	*22.8*	*21.5*	*23.2*
Durable Goods	*14.1*	*13.7*	*13.4*	*13.6*	*14.1*	*14.9*	*15.6*	*15.6*	*15.1*	*14.5*	*13.6*	*12.4*	*14.2*
24 Lumber and Wood Products	*8.8*	*8.5*	*8.1*	*8.3*	*8.6*	*9.3*	*9.9*	*10.0*	*9.4*	*9.0*	*8.2*	*7.3*	*8.8*
33 Primary Metal Products	*2.2*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*2.0*
Other Durable Goods	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.2*	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.3*	*3.4*
Non-Durable Goods	*9.0*	*9.0*	*9.0*	*8.6*	*8.7*	*8.9*	*8.9*	*8.9*	*8.9*	*9.4*	*9.2*	*9.1*	*9.0*
20 Food and Kindred Products	*4.0*	*4.0*	*3.9*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.6*	*4.1*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*3.8*
27 Printing and Publishing	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.2*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.0*	*1.1*
Other Non-Durable Goods	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*
MINING	*10.4*	*10.5*	*11.0*	*11.0*	*11.3*	*12.0*	*12.2*	*12.4*	*12.3*	*11.8*	*11.4*	*11.3*	*11.5*
10 Metal Mining	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.5*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.3*
12 & 14 Bitum, Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining.	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	*5.9*	*6.1*	*6.4*	*6.5*	*6.7*	*7.1*	*7.4*	*7.6*	*7.5*	*7.3*	*7.0*	*7.0*	*6.9*
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	*10.9*	*9.9*	*10.8*	*12.2*	*13.0*	*14.2*	*15.8*	*15.8*	*15.3*	*15.5*	*14.1*	*12.5*	*13.3*
15 General Building Contractors	*3.5*	*3.0*	*3.2*	*3.4*	*3.5*	*3.8*	*4.3*	*4.2*	*4.1*	*4.2*	*3.9*	*3.4*	*3.7*
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	*2.9*	[illegible]	*3.2*	*3.9*	*4.6*	*5.3*	*6.0*	*6.0*	*5.7*	*5.9*	*5.4*	*4.7*	*4.7*
17 Special Trade Contractors	*4.6*	[illegible]	*4.4*	*4.8*	*4.9*	*5.2*	*5.5*	*5.5*	*5.4*	*5.4*	*4.8*	*4.4*	*4.9*
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	*22.1*	*22.0*	*22.0*	*22.8*	*22.9*	*23.1*	*23.1*	*23.0*	*22.8*	*22.8*	*22.4*	*22.2*	*22.6*
40 Railroad Transportation	*6.1*	*6.1*	*6.0*	*6.3*	*6.4*	*6.3*	*6.2*	*6.0*	*5.8*	*5.7*	*5.5*	*5.3*	*6.0*
41-47 Transportation except Railroad	*6.9*	*6.8*	*6.9*	*7.0*	*7.0*	*7.2*	*7.1*	*7.1*	*7.2*	*7.3*	*7.3*	*7.3*	*7.1*
48 & 49 Commun.,Electric,Gas,Sanitary Services...	*9.1*	*9.0*	*9.1*	*9.5*	*9.5*	*9.6*	*9.8*	*9.8*	*9.8*	*9.7*	*9.6*	*9.6*	*9.5*
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	*70.3*	*69.4*	*70.4*	*71.6*	*73.0*	*74.6*	*74.7*	*75.4*	*74.7*	*73.5*	*73.3*	*73.8*	*72.9*
Wholesale Trade	*17.5*	*17.3*	*17.5*	*17.8*	*18.0*	*18.3*	*18.3*	*18.4*	*18.2*	*18.0*	*17.9*	*17.8*	*17.9*
Retail Trade	*52.8*	*52.1*	*52.9*	*53.8*	*55.0*	*56.6*	*56.4*	*57.0*	*56.5*	*55.4*	*55.5*	*56.1*	*55.0*
53 & 56 General Mechandise, Apparel, Accessories.	*8.2*	*7.9*	*7.9*	*7.9*	*8.1*	*8.2*	*8.3*	*8.4*	*8.3*	*8.2*	*8.5*	*9.1*	*8.2*
54 Food Stores	*7.8*	*7.7*	*7.7*	*7.8*	*7.9*	*8.1*	*8.2*	*8.3*	*8.3*	*8.1*	*8.1*	*8.2*	*8.0*
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	*7.4*	*7.2*	*7.3*	*7.4*	*7.4*	*7.6*	*7.6*	*7.6*	*7.5*	*7.3*	*7.3*	*7.2*	*7.4*
58 Eating and Drinking Places	*18.9*	*19.0*	*19.6*	*20.0*	*20.8*	*21.9*	*21.4*	*21.8*	*21.4*	*20.9*	*20.6*	*20.2*	*20.5*
52,57,59 Bldg.,Mat., Farm Equip.,Furn., Misc.	*10.5*	*10.3*	*10.5*	*10.6*	*10.7*	*10.9*	*11.0*	*11.0*	*11.0*	*10.9*	*11.0*	*11.2*	*10.8*
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	*12.8*	*12.7*	*12.8*	*12.9*	*13.0*	*13.2*	*13.2*	*13.1*	*13.0*	*12.8*	*12.7*	*12.9*	*12.9*
SERVICES	*54.9*	*55.2*	*55.8*	*56.2*	*55.9*	*57.1*	*57.2*	*57.4*	*57.5*	*56.0*	*55.1*	*55.2*	*56.1*
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	*6.2*	*6.4*	*6.5*	*7.0*	*7.0*	*7.9*	*8.2*	*8.2*	*7.6*	*6.5*	*6.1*	*6.2*	*7.0*
72 Personal Services	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.6*
80 Medical and Other Health Services	*18.6*	*18.7*	*18.8*	*18.9*	*19.0*	*19.4*	*19.7*	*19.8*	*19.9*	*20.0*	*20.1*	*20.2*	*19.4*
Other Services	*27.5*	*27.6*	*27.8*	*27.7*	*27.3*	*27.3*	*26.8*	*26.7*	*27.4*	*26.9*	*26.4*	*26.3*	*27.2*
GOVERNMENT	*70.3*	*70.6*	*71.0*	*71.8*	*72.2*	*69.3*	*64.9*	*65.3*	*67.4*	*69.9*	*69.3*	*69.0*	*69.3*
91 Federal Government	*12.8*	*12.6*	*12.6*	*12.9*	*13.4*	*13.9*	*14.9*	*14.9*	*14.7*	*13.9*	*13.2*	*12.9*	*13.6*
92 State Colleges and Universities	*8.3*	*8.4*	*8.5*	*8.6*	*8.6*	*8.5*	*6.1*	*5.4*	*5.7*	*8.6*	*8.6*	*8.5*	*7.8*
92 Other State Government	*10.6*	*10.5*	*10.5*	*10.6*	*10.3*	*10.3*	*10.9*	*10.3*	*10.6*	*10.2*	*9.9*	*9.9*	*10.4*
93 Local Education	*24.6*	*25.0*	*25.4*	*25.0*	*24.9*	*20.7*	*26.7*	*17.6*	*21.1*	*22.8*	*23.2*	*23.3*	*22.5*
93 Other Local Government	*14.0*	*14.1*	*14.0*	*14.7*	*14.9*	*15.9*	*16.4*	*17.0*	*15.4*	*14.5*	*14.4*	*14.4*	*15.0*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification

Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis, Department of Labor & Industry, Helena, Montana.

Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

BILLINGS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1982

July 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
(Residence Data)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	57.2	57.4	58.5	59.9	61.4	62.6	61.4	60.9	61.8	61.2	61.2	61.3	60.4
EMPLOYED PERSONS	54.0	53.8	54.8	56.4	57.5	58.2	57.1	56.9	58.1	57.5	57.3	57.1	56.6
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.8
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	5.6	6.3	6.3	5.8	6.3	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.9	6.4
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.9	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.4
(Establishment Data)													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	46.1	45.7	46.2	47.0	47.5	48.1	47.4	47.5	48.3	48.3	48.2	47.3	47.3
Manufacturing	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9
Contract Construction	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15.2	15.1	15.4	15.8	15.9	16.0	15.9	16.0	16.2	15.7	15.6	15.4	15.7
Wholesale Trade	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2
Retail Trade	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Services and Mining	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.3
Government	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.9	8.2	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.7	8.7	8.0	8.0
Federal Government	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6
State and Local Government	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.6	5.9	5.9	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.3

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Residence series began January 1970.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification. Establishment series began January 1964.

Produced in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics by Research and Analysis Bureau, Department of Labor & Industry, Helena, Montana.

BILLINGS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1981 — July 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
(Residence Data)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	54.2	54.4	55.0	55.9	56.6	58.3	58.1	59.1	57.6	57.9	58.0	58.1	57.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	50.7	50.6	51.6	52.8	53.7	54.7	54.9	56.2	55.2	55.6	55.4	55.3	53.9
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.1
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	6.5	7.1	6.3	5.6	5.2	6.2	5.5	5.0	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.7	5.4
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.4
(Establishment Data)													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	46.6	46.3	46.9	47.4	47.8	48.4	48.6	48.6	49.2	49.6	49.6	49.3	48.2
Manufacturing	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.2
Contract Construction	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15.4	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.3	16.4	15.8
Wholesale Trade	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6
Retail Trade	9.8	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.0	10.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
Services and Mining	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.4
Government	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6
Federal Government	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
State and Local Government	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Residence series began January 1970.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification. Establishment series began January 1964.

Produced in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics by Research and Analysis Bureau, Department of Labor & Industry, Helena, Montana.

GREAT FALLS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1982 July 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
(Residence Data)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	32.4	32.6	32.9	33.8	34.0	35.2	34.2	34.2	33.6	32.9	33.0	31.2	33.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	29.7	29.7	30.1	31.2	31.3	32.0	31.2	31.3	31.0	30.2	30.1	28.6	30.5
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.8	.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	.8	1.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.8
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	8.3	9.0	8.6	7.8	7.8	9.1	8.7	8.6	7.7	8.2	8.8	8.4	3.4
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	7.1	7.8	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.2	8.4	8.4
(Establishment Data)													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	26.9	26.6	26.7	27.3	27.2	27.7	27.1	27.3	27.1	26.7	26.6	26.1	26.9
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Contract Construction	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	.7	1.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.7
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Retail Trade	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
Services and Mining	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.9	7.0
Government	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2
Federal Government	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
State and Local Government	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Residence series began January 1970.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification. Establishment series began January 1964.

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GREAT FALLS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1981 — July 1983

1981	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
(Residence Data)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	33.5	33.6	34.1	34.3	34.1	35.5	34.3	34.3	33.7	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	30.5	30.3	31.1	31.2	31.3	32.2	31.5	31.7	31.5	31.1	30.9	30.6	31.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.8	.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	1.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	8.9	9.7	8.7	9.0	8.3	9.4	8.1	7.5	6.6	6.1	6.6	7.2	8.0
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	7.6	8.6	8.3	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.1	7.1	7.3	8.0
(Establishment Data)													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	28.5	28.3	28.7	28.6	28.7	29.5	29.2	29.7	29.4	29.7	30.0	30.4	29.2
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Contract Construction	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.2	9.6
Wholesale Trade	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Retail Trade	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1
Services and Mining	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.1
Government	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Federal Government	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
State and Local Government	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Residence series began January 1970.
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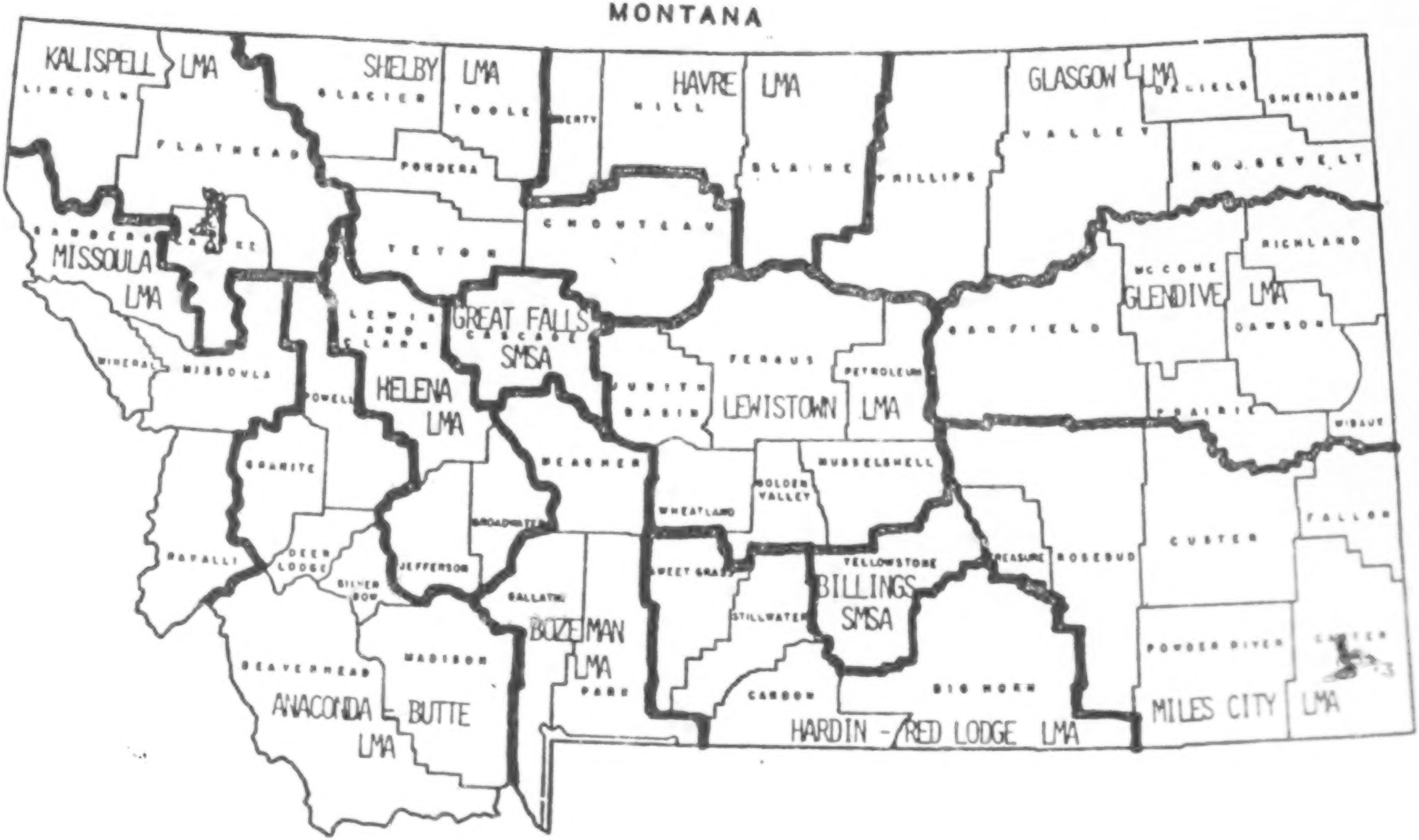
LABOR MARKET AREAS
IN
MONTANA


KALISPELL LMA
LINCOLN
FLATHEAD
SHELBY LMA
GLACIER
TOOLE
PONDERA
LIBERTY
HAVRE LMA
HILL
BLAINE
PHILLIPS
GLASGOW LMA
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
VALLEY
ROOSEVELT
SANDERS
LAKE
MISSOULA LMA
TETON
CHOUTEAU
RICHLAND
MC CONE
GLENDIVE LMA
DAWSON
GARFIELD
LEWIS AND CLARK
GREAT FALLS SMSA
CASCADE
MINERAL
MISSOULA
POWELL
HELENA LMA
JUDITH BASIN
FERGUS
PETROLEUM
LEWISTOWN LMA
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
GRANITE
MEAGHER
WHEATLAND
GOLDEN VALLEY
MUSSELSHELL
BROADWATER
FALLON
RAVALLI
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
JEFFERSON
SWEET GRASS
YELLOWSTONE
BILLINGS SMSA
TREASURE
ROSEBUD
CUSTER
GALLATIN
BOZEMAN LMA
STILLWATER
POWDER RIVER
CARTER
BEAVERHEAD
MADISON
PARK
CARBON
BIG HORN
ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA
HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA
MILES CITY LMA